The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1872. NUMBER 115.

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FURS! HATS!

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STRYKER & CO.,
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Local Committee.

J. F. GILMAN FOSTER, Of Foster & Somers. GORDON NORRIE, Of Boorman, Johnston & Co.
CHARLTON, ESQ., Of Peter & Somers. HOWARD POTTER, Of Brown Bros. & Co.
GOODELL REDMOND, Of Dennistoun & Co.

Total Funds, Gold, - $13,234,425
Fire Assets, Gold, - - $5,064,000

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HOLIDAY GIFTS.

APPROPRIATE
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

FIELD, LEITER & CO.

For the next 15 days, will offer

The Most Complete Stock of Silks,

Selected with special reference to the Holiday Season.

Specialties from the most CELEBRATED LOOMS of LYONS.

Rich COLORED GROS GRAIN SILKS, new SHADES for STREET and DINNER WEAR.

BRONZE—All casts, from the most delicate GOLD DUST hue to dark VENETIAN BRONZE.

SAGE—In all its most exquisite tints, PLUM, PRUNE and MULBERRY in desirable colorings, ARGENT, FRENCH, SCOTCH, and UNION GRAY, Flame, Ruby, and Garnet.

Late novelties in PEACOCK and HUMMING BIRD tints, from darkest shades for the promenade to most delicate hues for Ball and Opera.

Costume Shades, specially for evening and full reception.

Novelties entirely new this season—BROCADES, for EVENING, RECEPTION, HOUSE, and CARRIAGE wear.

PEKIN SILKS in TUNIC PATTERNS, EMBOSSED, BROCADED, VARIEGATED—a novelty imported for their own retail trade.

STRIPED and FANCY SILKS—Very latest designs.

A late mark down in prices will insure to our customers great bargains.

With the CLOSING OF THE YEAR, we will make LOW PRICES DEPARTMENTS.

State and Twentieth-sts., Madison and Market-sts.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

For the better accommodation of our friends and customers our store will be kept open every evening until Christmas.

We have a full stock in every department.

N. MATSON & CO.,
STATE AND MONROE-STS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Christopher Crooked:

A CHRISTMAS STORY.
BY
W. E. HATHAWAY.

A BOOK FOR EVERYBODY.

[From the New York Independent].

"Mr. Hathaway's Story, 'Christopher Crooked,' is one of the kind that having a moral are yet readable. We do not agree with the writer as respects the physiological basis of the tale, but he has made an unusually interesting story upon it, and one which we can heartily recommend."

The author of the "Hoosier Schoolmaster," and "The End of the World," in a private letter to Mr. Hathaway, says:

"On the ground of high art, I should have to complain that the theme is one on which tales can hardly be written as works of art; and yet your style is fluent, almost mercurial, your story unique, curious, and interesting. It is all you claim for it when you say, 'It is a thing of itself.' This is a frank opinion from your sincere friend.—Edward Eggleston."

"It is both touching and terrible."—Hearth and Home.

"The story is tragic, * * * but ends well. The style of the writer is poetic, his pictures are well drawn, and truthful to nature and fact."—Ladies' Repository.

Ninety-six pages. 16mo. Very heavy tinted paper.

Price, in cloth, elegantly bound, $1. In paper, 50c. Sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of the price. Liberal discount to the trade.

For sale by HADLEY BROTHERS, Chicago, Ill., ROBT. CLARKE & CO., Cincinnati, O.

FINANCIAL.

REAL ESTATE LOANS

Negotiated at current rates. Several loans of from $5,000 to $8,000 each will be taken at 9 per cent, provided the security is very choice. NORMAN C. PERKINS, Kendall's Building.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates.
G. S. HUBBARD, Jr.,
128 East Washington-st.

A. O. Slaughter,
BANKER,
Corner Clark and Madison-sts. Buys and sells Stocks, Bonds, and Gold. Receives money on deposit and transacts a General Banking and Brokerage Business.

THE LAST HORROR.

Burning of a Portion of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York.

Eleven Servant Girls, Unable to Escape, Burned to Death.

Two Persons Seriously Injured by Jumping to a Neighboring Roof.

The Remains of the Victims Taken to the Morgue for Identification.

Heartrending Sights at the Recognition of Some of the Bodies.

The Stampede Among the Guests ---How the Fire Originated.

The Hotel Damaged $150,000.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—The extent of the calamity at the Fifth Avenue Hotel fire last night was not ascertained until this morning, and many exaggerations have been afloat all day. The facts, however, are horrible enough. Eleven of the scrubbing women employed in the hotel were burned to death, and one scrub-woman and one fireman were severely injured by falls. This completes the casualty list. None of the guests were injured, and none are missing, though scattered around in adjacent hotels.

The origin of the fire has not been satisfactorily ascertained. It commenced in a part of the Twenty-third street wing, occupied by the 500 servants employed in the hotel, through which a wooden spiral stairway runs from top to bottom, and also the laundry elevator. The smoke was first detected by a gentleman boarder about retiring to bed, who informed the clerk. The alarm was given, and when the employes of the house reached the upper stories, occupied by the servants, the flames had gained furious headway on the top floor where the spiral staircase was ablaze. The servants in the fifth and sixth stories were roused with difficulty, and escaped hurriedly in their night dresses. By this time consternation had spread among the guests, nearly all of whom vacated the [illegible] scrub-women, occupying two rooms in the seventh story, were completely cut off from escape by the stairway. A window opened on the roof, a few feet below, but it was barred up by a strong iron grating, intended to prevent any ingress from the quarters of the late servants. It is said this grating could have been readily wrenched loose, but the women who perished had doubtless lost all presence of mind, for their roasted bodies were found huddled together in in the centre of the room.

There was an explosion of a steam pipe in one the servant's rooms, but this was the result of the fire, and not the cause. The fire originated probably through the carelessness of some of the female servants, and crept rapidly upward between the lath partition to the wooden cock-loft, covered with tarred roof, where the unfortunate women perished. It must have been burning some time before the alarm was given. The servants were paid off yesterday, and, possibly, drunkenness was at the bottom of the calamity.

It was with the greatest difficulty that the domestics were awakened. As their rooms were directly under the burning roof, many were almost a tifled with the smoke before they were aware of the conflagration, and had to be dragged out. Their lamentations were pitiable in the extreme, as they bewailed their loss of everything worldly.

The cock-loft in which the girls were burned to death is considerably burned out, and the whole of the Twenty-third street end of the building is deluged with water. The furniture, bedding, carpets, etc., are all ruined by water. Viewed from the outside, to-day, the hotel looks the same as usual, the walls not being injured. About 100 rooms for guests, which is about one-fifth of the whole number in the hotel, are damaged by water. The ceilings in three upper stories must all come down, also that of the dining room. Repairs were began to-day, and will be rapidly prosecuted.

The bodies of the victims were recovered about 3 o'clock this morning, and taken in ambulances to the Morgue. The scene at the Morgue, to-day, was truly heartrending. From 8 o'clock until 5 a constant stream of men and women viewed the bodies of the unfortunate women who were burned or scalded to death in the fire-trap attic. It is estimated that over twenty-five thousand persons viewed the charred remains, most of whom were attracted by morbid curiosity, though many were searching for relatives and friends who had been employed in the hotel. The police had great difficulty in restraining women, thousands of whom clamored for admission. When many of them confronted the terrible sight, they began a terrible weeping, praying, and deploring themselves extravagantly. Several were led off in a fainting condition, and one young woman, who was accompanied by her mother, fell in a fit and was removed by force.

The bodies were ranged side by side in rough pine coffins in the yard at the western end of the Morgue. Several among the deceased had been burned almost to cinders, while others had been literally roasted, in some instances the flesh was scalded from the bones.

The first body identified was that of Mary Ann Fagan, Irish, aged 25, unmarried, a scrub-woman, who was first taken to Bellevue Hospital, last night, suffering from scalds and burns.

The next identified was Mary McCabe, Irish, aged 25, married. She had been employed at the Fifth Avenue two months, and previously at the Hoffman House for three years. Her husband is in Ireland.

A third body was first identified as that of Mary Webb, laundress, but Mary was found to be alive, and the body afterwards proved to be that of Mary Dewey, scrub woman, aged 25, a native of this State. She was scalded to death.

Lizzie Moran, scrub woman, aged 20, single, Irish, five years in this country, was identified by a fellow-servant by her peculiarly formed feet. The bones of the victim were in some cases denuded of flesh, and the body had evidently been roasted after death.

Kate McDonald, aged 26, English, four years in this country, was identified by her brother, whose lamentations were bitter.

The last one identified was Honora Ward, aged 23, single, only three weeks in America. She was horribly charred. Her limbs were all gone, and she was only recognizable by her large size.

Five bodies, greatly disfigured by fire, steam, and smoke, have not been identified thus far, but their names are supposed to be Della Cummings, Mary Cordacy, Margaret O'Connor, Mary Campbell, and Kate Cushing. They will probably have to be buried as unknown women, as not a familiar expression or vestige of clothing remains.

From this sickening spectacle at the Morgue, your reporter went to the female ward No. 28 Bellevue Hospital, where Mary Jane Hovey lies suffering from severe contusions on the back. The history of her escape, told by herself, was as follows:

"I was undressed and just going to put out the light and jump into bed, when one of the girls, who slept with me in Room 529, asked me to get her a drink of water. As I opened the door, I heard an alarm of fire. I ran back into the room and told Maggie Kelly, Katy Burns, and Mary Hand that the building was on fire. At that moment a man rushed into our room, tore the iron screen from the window, and jumped out on the roof. The three girls followed him, but I was afraid and ran to the elevator leading to the laundry. It was on fire. The flames were bursting up all round me, and the blaze was jumping across the corridor licking up Nos. 511 and 513, both occupied by scrap women who go to bed early and have to get up at 3 o'clock in the morning to scrub out the office, barroom, and other places. When I found I could not get down that way, I went to the window and jumped out. In my fright I did not see where I was going down, and fell. I hurt myself severely."

Concerning her room mates she said: "I know Maggie Kelly is safe, but am uncertain as to the others. A lot of men were on our floor, calling the women and telling them that the house was on fire, but they must have forgotten to awake the scrub women."

The Coroner will begin an investigation to-morrow.

Among the Western guests at the Fifth Avenue yesterday, were the following:

Chicago—H. Riddell, C. Gossage, W. A. Boynton, J. Hippler, C. B. Brown, G. M. Pullman, H. P. Brown.

St. Louis—J. A. Emery, J. C. Hamilton.

Louisville—Mrs. Hunt, Miss Ward, J. W. Hunt.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—A fire broke out at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night, shortly after 11 o'clock, on the second floor of the hotel. The staircase upon which the fire started was one at the back of the house, leading from the laundry in the basement to the servants' rooms on the attic floor. The flames ran rapidly up the stairway, which operated as a chimney, there being no opening from it except at the top and bottom. It ate up the staircase and charred its surroundings, reaching the open space into which the rooms of the servants opened, where it burst into its fullest strength.

The flames in their passage did little or no damage until they reached the corridor at the top, the draught through the narrow passageway carrying the flames quickly and making them more destructive. As they went on they spread over the entire extent of the west wing. The woodwork of the rooms where the servants slept immediately caught fire, and soon the entire wing was a mass of lurid flame. The flames spread so rapidly that the servants asleep in the rooms at the top of the staircase were overtaken before assistance could reach them, and they were completely shut off from the main building. The firemen, who had in the meantime arrived, were too late for their assistance, as by this time the apartments of the poor creatures were enveloped in flames.

Shortly after 1 o'clock, when it was found that a number of persons were missing, a police officer and a Chief of the Fire Department effected an entrance, by means of an iron ladder, to the room where the servants were supposed to be. They there found the charred and burned bodies of thirteen persons. Bedding and furniture were strewn about the rooms, confused with human remains. The bodies lay at the different places from which the poor people had tried to find means of egress. Some had endeavored to escape through windows; others, in the endeavor to find air, had fallen at the head of the staircase. The bodies of two women were half concealed under a bed in an outer room, where they had evidently tried to shelter themselves from the blinding, suffocating smoke, and the scathing flames. When the firemen and police got into the wing, the floors of this room were sound, but the roof timbers were burned and fallen in a confused mass upon the several inches [illegible] from the hose was filtering through to the ground. The burning beams of the roof had fallen upon the [illegible] sleeper then said that "the statements of them, [illegible] by my colleague." "worthy of them, [illegible] him," and point of the Democratic side, [illegible] rushed to the front and rallied around [illegible] Speer and Manson. On the Republican side nearly all the members were upon their feet, and the scene was a very exciting one.

Samuel Randall, glowering at Mr. Townsend, asked excitedly, "Where were you in the war?"

"At home," replied Mr. Townsend.

"Yes, you were at home making money out of the soldiers," said Randall.

"And where, pray, were you," retorted Townsend.

"I was a private," answered Randall.

"In the Home Guard," broke in some Republican.

And this sort of thing continued until the Speaker succeeded with his mallet in quelling the disturbance. The bill goes over till to-morrow, and is sure of defeat.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL

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Judge Kelley to-day resigned his Chairmanship of the House Civil Service Committee, and also that of Coinage, Weights, and Measures, which he has held so long. This action was to enable him to devote his entire time to the Centennial Committee, of which he is Chairman.

Mr. Hooper, of Massachusetts, is second on both the Committees from which Mr. Kelley retired, and succeeds to the Chairmanship of both. He is also at the head of the Banking and Currency Committee, and thus becomes Chairman of three Committees, while a great many old members have no Chairmanship at all.

RECOMMENDED HIGHLY.

The Ohio delegation in Congress, Democrats included, have united in a letter to the President, asking the appointment of Colonel James Harlan (colored), of Cincinnati, to some office suitable to his high character and qualifications. The Colonel is well known to the President, he having spent some time with him at Long Branch, two years ago, an account of which visit was published at the time in Cincinnati. It is understood the appointment desired is the mission to Hayti.

THE VIENNA EXPOSITION.

General Thomas B. Van Buren, the United States Commissioner to the Vienna Exposition, was before the Foreign Affairs Committee to-day, urging an appropriation of $300,000 to be expended by the Secretary of State to aid American exhibitors in fitting up proper accommodations, conveying articles to and from the two countries, and defraying the expenses of the United States on that occasion. The Committee is favorably disposed, inasmuch as $250,000 was appropriated for the Paris Exposition.

MR. COLFAX.

There is reason to believe, from the statements made by the most intimate and trusted of Mr. Colfax's friends, that he will resign the Vice Presidency of the United States on the 1st of January next to become the editor of the New York *Tribune*, a position which was tendered to him about a week ago. The statement is that he was first offered the position at a salary of $12,000, being $2,000 more than was paid Mr. Greeley, but that he declined till he was finally offered $20,000 a year and a certain interest in the paper. The question then arose as to his position: whether he was to fill the office of Editor-in-Chief in place of Mr. Greeley, or whether he was to act under certain restrictions, the general management of the paper to remain as at present? It is understood that this point has not yet been decided. Mr. Colfax goes to New York on Friday, when it is expected some decision will be reached.

THE ALABAMA TROUBLES.

The Attorney General to-day submitted a compromise to the President, looking to the solution of the political difficulties in Alabama. The Spencer factions, who have been made acquainted with the nature of the document, appear to be in high flutter, although Spencer himself is far from being satisfied. Several Republican Senators have already expressed themselves as unwilling to admit a Senator whose only credentials for admission came from a faction. The Attorney General's opinion will be made public to-morrow. The President, in conversation to-day, said that he did not consider that the Spencer faction stood on tenable grounds, although in whatever action he might take, he should be guided by the desires of what appeared to be the majority of people in Alabama.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The Senate Naval Committee gave a long hearing to-day to Secretary Robeson, who is very much dissatisfied with the way in which the House passed his bill providing for additional sloops-of-war. He wants the original number of ten restored, and also desires that the building of the vessels be left entirely to his discretion. He says that where he is obliged to let out the contracts to private yards there will be some bidders who cannot do the work either quickly or well, and who, if they are called upon for extra work, will be bringing in claims to Congress for relief. The Committee will hold another session before they can be ready to report the bill.

PROPOSED ABOLITION.

The Senate Finance Committee to-day devoted a long session to the consideration of Commissioner Douglas's bill abolishing the office of Assessor of Internal Revenue. Senators have been so besieged by the officials who stand in fear of decapitation that some of them show a disposition to interpose obstacles in the way of this reform. The Commissioner made the principal argument in behalf of the bill, showing that it not only decreased largely the number of officials, but that it also would facilitate as well as cheapen the collection of revenue. The Amendment was to the bill increasing the number of special agents from twenty-five to fifty. The Commissioner asked that the section making all special taxes provided by law payable by stamps be amended to take effect May 1st, next, the beginning of the new tax year. The Committee having reported the bill, will take it up to-morrow and pass it immediately. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is now of the opinion that the collections of Internal Revenue for the current year will go $8,000,000 or $10,000,000 beyond his original estimate. This announcement imparts considerable strength to the proposition in Congress to remove all internal taxes except those on liquors and tobacco.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS.

The House Committee on Commerce is generally disposed to enact some legislation this winter which will regulate tolls for freights and passengers on railroads running through several States. Last session, this Committee, after an investigation of the subject, came to the conclusion that railroad companies taxed through passengers and freights at losing prices, and made the losses good by having overcharge in local passenger and freight rates. The bill offered by Mr. Shellabarger, yesterday, relating to this subject, will be taken up by this Committee at its meeting on Thursday, and will undoubtedly be agreed to.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE

meets to-morrow. The witnesses summoned are Colonel R. S. McComb, John B. Alley, and J. S. T. Williams, the last two Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad. Speaker Blaine volunteers to go before the Committee and state what he knows about the issue of stock to members of Congress. He was not summoned by the Committee. In view of the fact that Mr. Blaine was charged with having received some of the stock, they will allow him to make a statement. The proceedings are to be kept secret.

SENATOR PATTERSON.

Mr. J. J. Patterson, the Senator-elect from South Carolina, who has, since his election, been arrested on a charge of bribery, hails from Pennsylvania. He was originally editor of the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, General Cameron's home organ. In 1856 he ran for Congress in the Nineteenth District of Pennsylvania and was defeated. During the war he was interested with Cameron in the mail and horse contracts, the exposure of which resulted in Cameron's expulsion from Lincoln's Cabinet. About five years ago he went to South Carolina, and joined Governor Scott and the ring that plundered that State and ruined its credit. Like Scott, he managed to make a large sum of money, and then became ambitious of political honors. Two or three weeks before the Senatorial election in South Carolina, Patterson visited Harrisburg, and was in consultation with General Cameron, his son, Dan Cameron, and several other members of the Pennsylvania Ring. It is stated by prominent Pennsylvanians here, who are said to be familiar with the facts and circumstances, that Cameron raised a large sum of money for his friend and protege, some say as much as $30,000, for the purpose of securing his election to the Senate. At all events, Patterson went to the State capital of South Carolina with some $30,000, and gave out that [illegible] he would spend that amount on his election, among his friends. Patterson's friends say that they [illegible] Elliot and Sawyer. It appears, however, [illegible] to such a degree is ambitious to be [illegible] any fight up a job on Patterson, to use a common [illegible] who in conjunction with some of his negro brethren in the Legislature, with a view to disqualify him for the position. Elliot, so the story goes, advised his colored friends in the Legislature to take Patterson's money and then turn State's evidence against him. Patterson, it is alleged, paid at the rate of five hundred to a thousand dollars each for votes, and, altogether, his election cost him $50,000. As soon as the election was over, the negroes proceeded to carry out the programme as proposed by Elliot, and a dozen of them made affidavit to the effect that they had been bribed. Patterson's arrest followed. A curious circumstance of the election was, that James L. Orr was a warm friend of Patterson. It is stated that Senator Cameron urged upon the President the nomination of Orr for the Russian mission, and that the consideration, so far as Orr was concerned, was that he should help Patterson. The supposition here is that the negro Elliott will, after all, be elected Senator.

RELIEF BILL.

The Senate to-day passed the bill for the relief of Edmund Jussen, of Chicago, arising from the loss of certain warehouse bonds from the distillery of Hass & Powell before the same was destroyed by fire. The bill transfers his indebtedness to the account of his successor in office.

[To the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The Supreme Court rendered a decision in the case of the United States against Cooke, from the Circuit Court of the Southern District of Ohio. Cooke was indicted for embezzlement of the public funds, while Paymaster in the army. The Court decides that he is liable to be prosecuted, convicted, and punished, and that the thirty-second section of the Crimes act contains only a limitation applicable to the charge, but it cannot be made available by a demurrer to the indictment.

THE NAVY.

The Senate Naval Committee briefly discussed the bill providing for the construction of the new sloops of war, but took no action thereon. It is considered certain, however, that the Committee will recommend the provision for ten vessels instead of six provided in the bill passed by the House.

ARMY MATTERS.

The Superintendent of Mounted Recruiting Service has been directed to prepare and forward all disposable white recruits to Omaha, Neb., for assignment to the Second Cavalry in the Department of the Platte.

By direction of the President, the headquarters of the Military Division of the Atlantic is transferred from Philadelphia to New York City.

SECRETARY DELANO.

Secretary Delano said to-day he was going South under the advice of his physician for rest, and no other reason, and probably he may visit Havana before his return.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate, in Executive session, to-day, confirmed the following nominations: Ward Hunt, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, *vice* Samuel Nelson, resigned; Samuel F. Phillips, Solicitor General of the United States, *vice* B. H. Bristow, resigned. Supervisors of Internal Revenue, W. P. W. Perry, William H. Simmons, Simon T. Powell, Louis M. Foulke, Daniel W. Mann, John M. Hedrick, John McDonald.

Henry A. Newlan, Collector of Internal Revenue, Nebraska; Frederick C. Lord, Assessor of Internal Revenue, Nevada; N. B. Judd, Collector of Customs, Chicago; Robert Henschel, Melter and Refiner in the Assay Office, Boise City, Idaho.

Consuls, Lucius Fairchild, Liverpool; S. W. Dobney, Fayal; Lorenzo Brentano, Dresden. Richard Beardsley to be Agent and Consul General at Alexandria, *vice* George H. Butler, suspended.

Postmasters—Mrs. Phoebe A. Collins, Confleville, Pa.; F. C. Albright, Mason, Mich.; W. H. Aplin, Winona, Mich.; B. F. Bradley, Midland, Mich.; E. P. Royce, Escanaba, Mich.; H. C. Morton, Benton Harbor, Mich.; L. M. Jaquess, Reno, Nev.; J. M. Hammer, Eureka, Nev.; Thomas Blanchard, Flora, Ill.; P. Ball, Greenville, Ill.; F. M. Wonser, Tama City, Iowa; W. G. Agnew, Osceola, Iowa; G. F. Witten, Grand Rapids, Wis.; F. A. Haywood, Omro, Wis.; G. B. Whiting, Granville, O.; J. F. Scofield, Painesville, O.; Mrs. Elizabeth Porter, Russellville, Ky.; M. Bodsworth, Edenburg, Ind.; O. H. Woodworth, Columbia, Ind.; J. R. Nolan, Marion, Ind.; F. M. Busby, Lebanon, Ind.; Mrs. E. J. Byland, Rochester, Ind.; Wm. C. E. Thomas, Green Bay, Wis.

THE CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE.

The Congressional Centennial Celebration Committee held its first meeting to-day. Judge Kelley, Chairman, was instructed to appear before the Committee on Appropriations, and ask an appropriation for printing stock certificates.

A number of the Centennial Commission arrived here to-day from Philadelphia, and had interviews with Congressmen on the subject of the necessary assistance required from Congress to insure the success of the proposed International Exhibition.

WASHINGTON.

A Field Day in the House Over the Soldiers' Bounty Land Bill.

The Grand Army of the Republic Denounced as a Political Machine.

Probable Resignation of Vice President Colfax at the New Year.

Opposition to the Proposed Abolition of Internal Revenue Assessors.

Proposed Compromise in the Alabama Imbroglio.

About $10,000,000 Increase Expected From Internal Revenue.

Proceedings in Congress Yesterday.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

A LIVELY SCENE IN THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—There was a brisk skirmish on the floor of the House, to-day, on matters arising out of the war, in which the same scene has been so many times before enacted. It was only a little earnestness of language on the part of members, a sort of impulsiveness that creeps out every few days during a session. It is only in anger that members tell the truth about each other, and such scenes as that of to-day are regarded as something piquant and nutritious. The same old Soldiers' Homestead bill was up for consideration. Governor Hawley, of Connecticut, has made his first speech in the House against the bill, and has pounded it so effectually as to leave in it little of life.

Mr. Townsend, of Pennsylvania, had a protest read against the bill signed by General Hartranft and others, in behalf of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Mr. Speer, a Democrat, of Pennsylvania, denounced the Grand Army as a political organization.

Mr. Townsend said it was because the soldiers were Republicans, while the Democrats were rebels. This shell made a fearful explosion.

Mr. Manson, of Indiana, a Brigadier General in the war, rushed to the front, and shaking his fist at Townsend, denounced the statement as a "lie." Several other Democrats, who had been officers in the war, took part in the melee, and employed not less strong

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General Thomas B. Van Buren, the United States Commissioner to the Vienna Exposition, was before the Foreign Affairs Committee today, urging an appropriation of $300,000 to be expended by the Secretary of State to aid American exhibitors in fitting up proper accommodations, conveying articles to and from the two countries, and defraying the expenses of the United States on that occasion. The Committee is favorably disposed, inasmuch as $250,000 was appropriated for the Paris Exposition.

MR. COLFAX.

There is reason to believe, from the statements made by the most intimate and trusted of Mr. Colfax's friends, that he will resign the Vice Presidency of the United States on the 1st of January next to become the editor of the New York *Tribune*, a position which was tendered to him about a week ago. The statement is that he was first offered the position at a salary of $12,000, being $2,000 more than was paid Mr. Greeley, but that he declined till he was finally offered $20,000 a year and a certain interest in the paper. The question then arose as to his position: whether he was to fill the office of Editor-in-Chief in place of Mr. Greeley, or whether he was to act under certain restrictions, the general management of the paper to remain as at present? It is understood that this point has not yet been decided. Mr. Colfax goes to New York on Friday, when it is expected some decision will be reached.

THE ALABAMA TROUBLES.

The Attorney General to-day submitted a compromise to the President, looking to the solution of the political difficulties in Alabama. The Spencer factions, who have been made acquainted with the nature of the document, appear to be in high flutter, although Spencer himself is far from being satisfied. Several Republican Senators have already expressed themselves as unwilling to admit a Senator whose only credentials for admission came from a faction. The Attorney General's opinion will be made public to-morrow. The President, in conversation to-day, said that he did not consider that the Spencer faction stood on tenable grounds, although in whatever action he might take, he should be guided by the desires of what appeared to be the majority of people in Alabama.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The Senate Naval Committee gave a long hearing to-day to Secretary Robeson, who is very much dissatisfied with the way in which the House passed his bill providing for additional sloops-of-war. He wants the original number of ten restored, and also desires that the building of the vessels be left entirely to his discretion. He says that where he is obliged to let out the contracts to private yards there will be some bidders who cannot do the work either quickly or well, and who, if they are called upon for extra work, will be bringing in claims to Congress for relief. The Committee will hold another session before they can be ready to report the bill.

PROPOSED ABOLITION.

The Senate Finance Committee to-day devoted a long session to the consideration of Commissioner Douglas's bill abolishing the office of Assessor of Internal Revenue. Senators have been so besieged by the officials who stand in fear of decapitation that some of them show a disposition to interpose obstacles in the way of this reform. The Commissioner made the principal argument in behalf of the bill, showing that it not only decreased largely the number of officials, but that it also would facilitate as well as cheapen the collection of revenue. The Amendment was to the bill increasing the number of special agents from twenty-five to fifty. The Commissioner asked that the section making all special taxes provided by law payable by stamps be amended to take effect May 1st, next, the beginning of the new tax year. The Committee having reported the bill, will take it up to-morrow and pass it immediately. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is now of the opinion that the collections of Internal Revenue for the current year will go $8,000,000 or $10,000,000 beyond his original estimate. This announcement imparts considerable strength to the proposition in Congress to remove all internal taxes except those on liquors and tobacco.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS.

The House Committee on Commerce is generally disposed to enact some legislation this winter which will regulate tolls for freights and passengers on railroads running through several States. Last session, this Committee, after an investigation of the subject, came to the conclusion that railroad companies taxed through passengers and freights at losing prices, and made the losses good by having overcharge in local passenger and freight rates. The bill offered by Mr. Shellabarger, yesterday, relating to this subject, will be taken up by this Committee at its meeting on Thursday, and will undoubtedly be agreed to.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE

meets to-morrow. The witnesses summoned are Colonel R. S. McComb, John B. Alley, and J. S. T. Williams, the last two Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad. Speaker Blaine volunteers to go before the Committee and state what he knows about the issue of stock to members of Congress. He was not summoned by the Committee. In view of the fact that Mr. Blaine was charged with having received some of the stock, they will allow him to make a statement. The proceedings are to be kept secret.

SENATOR PATTERSON.

Mr. J. J. Patterson, the Senator-elect from South Carolina, who has, since his election, been arrested on a charge of bribery, hails from Pennsylvania. He was originally editor of the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, General Cameron's home organ. In 1856 he ran for Congress in the Nineteenth District of Pennsylvania and was defeated. During the war he was interested with Cameron in the mail and horse contracts, the exposure of which resulted in Cameron's expulsion from Lincoln's Cabinet. About five years ago he went to South Carolina, and joined Governor Scott and the ring that plundered that State and ruined its credit. Like Scott, he managed to make a large sum of money, and then became ambitious of political honors. Two or three weeks before the Senatorial election in South Carolina, Patterson visited Harrisburg, and was in consultation with General Cameron, his son, Dan Cameron, and several other members of the Pennsylvania Ring. It is stated by prominent Pennsylvanians here, who are said to be familiar with the facts and circumstances, that Cameron raised a large sum of money for his friend and protege, some say as much as $30,000, for the purpose of securing his election to the Senate. At all events, Patterson went to the State capital of South Carolina with some $30,000, and gave out that [illegible] he would spend that amount on his election, among his friends. Patterson's friends say that they [illegible] Elliot and Sawyer. It appears, however, [illegible] to such a degree is ambitious to be [illegible] any fight up a job on Patterson, to use a common [illegible] who in conjunction with some of his negro brethren in the Legislature, with a view to disqualify him for the position. Elliot, so the story goes, advised his colored friends in the Legislature to take Patterson's money and then turn State's evidence against him. Patterson, it is alleged, paid at the rate of five hundred to a thousand dollars each for votes, and, altogether, his election cost him $50,000. As soon as the election was over, the negroes proceeded to carry out the programme as proposed by Elliot, and a dozen of them made affidavit to the effect that they had been bribed. Patterson's arrest followed. A curious circumstance of the election was, that James L. Orr was a warm friend of Patterson. It is stated that Senator Cameron urged upon the President the nomination of Orr for the Russian mission, and that the consideration, so far as Orr was concerned, was that he should help Patterson. The supposition here is that the negro Elliott will, after all, be elected Senator.

RELIEF BILL.

The Senate to-day passed the bill for the relief of Edmund Jussen, of Chicago, arising from the loss of certain warehouse bonds from the distillery of Hass & Powell before the same was destroyed by fire. The bill transfers his indebtedness to the account of his successor in office.

[To the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The Supreme Court rendered a decision in the case of the United States against Cooke, from the Circuit Court of the Southern District of Ohio. Cooke was indicted for embezzlement of the public funds, while Paymaster in the army. The Court decides that he is liable to be prosecuted, convicted, and punished, and that the thirty-second section of the Crimes act contains only a limitation applicable to the charge, but it cannot be made available by a demurrer to the indictment.

THE NAVY.

The Senate Naval Committee briefly discussed the bill providing for the construction of the new sloops of war, but took no action thereon. It is considered certain, however, that the Committee will recommend the provision for ten vessels instead of six provided in the bill passed by the House.

ARMY MATTERS.

The Superintendent of Mounted Recruiting Service has been directed to prepare and forward all disposable white recruits to Omaha, Neb., for assignment to the Second Cavalry in the Department of the Platte.

By direction of the President, the headquarters of the Military Division of the Atlantic is transferred from Philadelphia to New York City.

SECRETARY DELANO.

Secretary Delano said to-day he was going South under the advice of his physician for rest, and no other reason, and probably he may visit Havana before his return.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate, in Executive session, to-day, confirmed the following nominations: Ward Hunt, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, *vice* Samuel Nelson, resigned; Samuel F. Phillips, Solicitor General of the United States, *vice* B. H. Bristow, resigned. Supervisors of Internal Revenue, W. P. W. Perry, William H. Simmons, Simon T. Powell, Louis M. Foulke, Daniel W. Mann, John M. Hedrick, John McDonald.

Henry A. Newlan, Collector of Internal Revenue, Nebraska; Frederick C. Lord, Assessor of Internal Revenue, Nevada; N. B. Judd, Collector of Customs, Chicago; Robert Henschel, Melter and Refiner in the Assay Office, Boise City, Idaho.

Consuls, Lucius Fairchild, Liverpool; S. W. Dobney, Fayal; Lorenzo Brentano, Dresden. Richard Beardsley to be Agent and Consul General at Alexandria, *vice* George H. Butler, suspended.

Postmasters—Mrs. Phoebe A. Collins, Confleville, Pa.; F. C. Albright, Mason, Mich.; W. H. Aplin, Winona, Mich.; B. F. Bradley, Midland, Mich.; E. P. Royce, Escanaba, Mich.; H. C. Morton, Benton Harbor, Mich.; L. M. Jaquess, Reno, Nev.; J. M. Hammer, Eureka, Nev.; Thomas Blanchard, Flora, Ill.; P. Ball, Greenville, Ill.; F. M. Wonser, Tama City, Iowa; W. G. Agnew, Osceola, Iowa; G. F. Witten, Grand Rapids, Wis.; F. A. Haywood, Omro, Wis.; G. B. Whiting, Granville, O.; J. F. Scofield, Painesville, O.; Mrs. Elizabeth Porter, Russellville, Ky.; M. Bodsworth, Edenburg, Ind.; O. H. Woodworth, Columbia, Ind.; J. R. Nolan, Marion, Ind.; F. M. Busby, Lebanon, Ind.; Mrs. E. J. Byland, Rochester, Ind.; Wm. C. E. Thomas, Green Bay, Wis.

THE CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE.

The Congressional Centennial Celebration Committee held its first meeting to-day. Judge Kelley, Chairman, was instructed to appear before the Committee on Appropriations, and ask an appropriation for printing stock certificates.

A number of the Centennial Commission arrived here to-day from Philadelphia, and had interviews with Congressmen on the subject of the necessary assistance required from Congress to insure the success of the proposed International Exhibition

OMAHA.

Important Railway Developments in Nebraska.

Omaha as a Railroad Centre—Her Business Growth—A Bit of Retrospect.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 9, 1872.

The last timbers are now being laid on the railroad-bridge over the Platte, and trains will cross it on the 16th inst. This supplies a missing link, and gives us a direct connection with the South Platte country, and the great Southwest. The Burlington & Missouri, in Nebraska, has bought the Omaha & Southwestern, and this bridge is the first fruit of the movement. Southwestern trains will, in a few days, be running to and from the Union Pacific depot. About two miles of new track was necessary to accomplish this, and a large force is at work laying it.

The Land Department of the Burlington & Missouri will be moved to this city Jan. 1, from Burlington. This Company has selected, and is preparing for sale, large tracts of land lying north of the Union Pacific grant.

The construction of a large Union depot, to be used by the Union Pacific, the Burlington & Missouri, and other railroads centering here, will be commenced early in the spring. It will be modelled after the Cleveland depot, which cost $800,000.

Up to this time, the Union Pacific has run its trains to the west end of the great Missouri Bridge, and there stopped. The four Iowa roads have run to the east end of the bridge, and refused to come further. The Omaha Bridge Transfer has been operated between them,—a little railroad by itself. This cannot continue. The trade of Nebraska, and the lion's share of the Union Pacific business, which, owing to its overland Pacific-coast connections, is immense, will be given to the first eastern road that runs its trains to Omaha to receive it. This is why the Burlington & Missouri bought the Omaha & Southwestern. It will cross at Plattsmouth, and by that route be running its trains from the Union Pacific depot, in this city, on the 16th inst.

This connection of the Burlington & Missouri with Omaha would of itself break up the "pool," and compel the Iowa roads to cross the bridge. But there is said to be another reason. Horace F. Clarke, President of the Union Pacific, now controls the Chicago & Northwestern. It will, after Jan. 1, be used as a link in the great chain extending from San Francisco, through Omaha and Chicago, to New York. The trains of the Chicago & Northwestern will run to and from the Great Union depot to be built next year in this city, and that Company will contribute to the cost of its erection.

A RAILROAD CENTRE.

Nebraska is fast attracting settlers to her lands. One hundred thousand have come this year, and she has 1,200 miles of railroad in actual operation. These are facts which have an important bearing on our future. Men do not pioneer in these days as they once did; they move by colonies, taking the church, school, and neighborhood along with them. There are now prosperous and thriving farming communities in more than one county in this State where, a year and a half ago, the prairie solitude was unbroken, save here and there by a settler's cabin. Railroads have worked this great change, and they are doing more to-day than ever before.

THE UNION PACIFIC

traverses the great Platte Valley, and in its 12,000,000 acres land grant it received from the Government one of the finest agricultural regions in the world. The land department is making the facts known, and "land for the landless" is becoming a motto with meaning in it, both in our older States and in Europe. Every west-bound car that leaves Omaha takes out land hunters, and the number of those who come seeking homes is so great that a colony train with cheap rates and frequent stoppages has been provided.

THE OMAHA & NORTHWESTERN

follows the Elkhorn Valley, a beautiful country, and is designed to tap the Northern Pacific and the extensive pine regions of Minnesota. Forty miles are now in operation, and the road is being pushed vigorously forward.

THE OMAHA & SOUTHWESTERN

above referred to was started at the same time, and was designed to open the South Platte region, and the southern portion of Nebraska, to the trade of this city. Omaha contributed liberally to both these enterprises at a time of business depression, because our influential men thought they saw in these great projects the means of concentrating here the trade of what is soon to become a wealthy and prosperous agricultural region. They have not been disappointed, and enough is now known to assure us that the future is full of promise.

A BIT OF RETROSPECT.

In the spring of 1854, a company of exploring pioneers arrived at the old Mormon town of Kanesville (now Council Bluffs), on the opposite side of the Missouri. They took the idea that it would form the elevated plateau an advantageous site for a town. River, and they waded through the tall and tangled masses of grass which covered the Iowa bottoms, and crossed in a leaky cottonwood boat. They found the landing on the Nebraska side so difficult that it was necessary to get out of their frail craft and wade some distance, but when they reached the plain which had first attracted their attention they were enthusiastic over the prospect and the natural beauty of the situation. The land here rises, first in one abrupt bluff which has natural openings as if meant for roadways, and above that and receding from the river each plateau is reached by a gentle ascent, a stage higher than the one which precedes it, until the last commands a magnificent and sweeping view of the great Missouri Valley and many thousand acres of undulating prairie and forest lands. The line of vision to the westward is bounded by the beautiful and productive Elkhorn County.

Our pioneers were delighted with their discovery, and, not heeding the obstacles in their way, commenced at once to stake off a town. The names of these explorers, to whom Omaha owes its existence, are Dr. Enos Lowe, an honored citizen, who now resides in an elegant mansion on the site which he that day selected; Jesse Lowe, his brother, since deceased; Jesse Williams, Joseph H. D. Street, and William D. Brown. They returned to their camp on the Iowa side wet and hungry, but very enthusiastic. It is well they were so, for the difficulties which they had to encounter were such as called for much labor, liberal expenditures, and time and patience. Nebraska was then a Territory, almost totally uninhabited by white men. the titles to the lands were held by Indians, and no portion of them could be had either by purchase or settlement. All that could be done by the projectors of the future city was to appease the Indians by a judicious distribution of presents, and await the time when the General Government should negotiate its ordinary "treaty," and open the lands to settlement. Happily, the first of these events soon occurred. The treaty between the United States and the Omahas, for the purchase of this part of Nebraska, was ratified in April, 1854, but it was not until May, 1860, that the patent for the town site was issued.

THE FIRST ACHIEVEMENT.

At that time the California travel was passing Omaha (in wagons of course) through Florence, six miles above, and Bellevue, twelve miles below. How could these streams of pioneer commerce be diverted to the new paper city? Before an effort to do this could be made with the least show of success, it was necessary to provide a superior crossing at a point which was by nature inferior and more difficult than either of its rivals. With this view an expensive wagon road was constructed across the low bottom on the Iowa side, and a new steam ferry-boat was brought from Alton, Ill., to take the place of the rickety and leaky cottonwood craft. This done, messengers were sent out to meet the California travellers, and inform them of the great advantages of the new crossing. This liberal and plucky policy was rewarded with complete success, and the profits of the trade which followed it formed the foundation for our largest and most substantial wholesale houses of to-day.

BUSINESS GROWTH.

Since that time the growth of Omaha has not been uniform, owing to the causes which frequently affect the development of Western cities. When the Union Pacific was building, immense sums were disbursed here, and the town advanced with magical rapidity. After that came a lull. The city had grown too fast to satisfy the immediate wants of the surrounding country. But the pause was only brief, for the reason that not only in Nebraska, but far to the Westward, there has been an increasing stream of population, and the development of natural resources of this vast region has gone steadily forward. Two years ago the trade of Omaha had begun to feel the influence of the new settlements more sensibly than before, and her business is now in a prosperous and satisfactory condition. The following comparative statement is taken from the last report of the Government Comptroller, and it is believed that the new report, to be made this winter, will not materially alter the proportion. The following were the amounts of deposits in the banks of the cities named at the close of business on Oct. 8, 1870.

DEPOSITS.

Buffalo, N. Y.	$2,170,928.58
Milwaukee, Wis.	2,129,258.14
Indianapolis, Ind.	1,676,673.69
St. Paul, Minn.	1,439,394.14
Wheeling, W. Va.	1,367,703.75
Davenport, Iowa	800,082.55
Kansas City, Mo.	720,483.04
Leavenworth, Kan.	699,034.02
Louisville, Ky.	687,538.83
St. Joseph, Mo.	528,776.25
Council Bluffs, Iowa	311,626.27
Omaha, Neb.	2,039,711.67
St. Joseph, Kansas City, and Council Bluffs combined	1,560,285.56

Other indices of commercial prosperity of Omaha may be seen in numerous substantial and elegant private residences, a magnificent High School building, the Grand Central Hotel (not quite finished), which each cost $300,000, and other school houses completed this year, which, it is believed, are not surpassed by any similar structures in the country. H. S.

FROM CHICAGO TO DENVER.

Reminiscences and Incidents.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

PUEBLO, Col., Dec. 4, 1872.

Leaving your snow-clad city on the night of Dec. 1, I awoke to find myself beyond the limits of the recent storm, which seems not to have visited the western part of your State. Taking a late breakfast at Quincy, we are soon on our way across the Mississippi River, which, at the present time, is at a very low stage, sand-bars being visible all along the shore. The main channel is still open, and boats are passing freely up and down the river.

As we speed along the eastern portion of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, the writer's memory is carried back to the early scenes of our late war, when the Nineteenth Illinois were sent to guard a portion of this line of road, to prevent its being cut by Jeff. Thompson's bushwhackers. From Quincy we went in two detachments *via.* Hannibal and the short-cut, to Palmyra, which, for a time, was our headquarters. Here Lieutenant Charles Shipley, one of the original Ellsworth Zouaves, and Lieutenant Lambuson, with their Glee Club, culled from the regiment, serenaded the pretty girls of the town, some of whom were decidedly "secesh" in their sentiment. From this place we had our first marching experience in going to Emerson, eighteen miles distant, to break up a recruiting station of Jeff. Thompson's. A short distance from the town, we discovered retreating horsemen, and deployed on either side of the road. We found a keg of powder in one of the corn-fields, which was considered a great trophy. Upon reaching the town, we found the enemy had flown. After searching for secreted arms, and demolishing a flag-staff, which was carried off in small pieces by the boys as mementos, we commenced our weary march back to Palmyra. Being inexperienced, and not entirely prepared for it, the men soon gave out and straggled, and then pressed into their service horses and wagons to carry them back to camp, for which they were stigmatized by General Pope as a set of horse-thieves.

This road, as well as this section of Missouri, has improved since the war. As we pass along through the towns, I noticed the flags at half-mast for the death of Horace Greeley. At Clarence the staff was surmounted by a large white hat, appropriately draped in mourning.

We arrive at Kansas City too late to get a view of the city. An hour later, we are on our way through Kansas, on the Kansas Pacific Railway, comfortably sleeping in a Pullman palace-car,—a luxury to be appreciated in this Western country.

Shortly after daybreak we stopped at Salina for breakfast. We find we are fairly started on the Plains, or what was formerly known as the Great American Desert. Habitations almost entirely disappear, except a few at the stations of the road. Fences are unknown, only as used by the railroad company as protection against snow. The weather, which was quite pleasant on the first day, was exceedingly so on the second. There were no signs of snow, and, had it not been for the seared appearance of the vegetation, it would have seemed like a mild spring morning.

At Ellsworth, the next station of importance, the Company has erected a round house and machine shops, which give the place a very lively appearance. The houses and stores are of wood, painted white, and look very neat.

At Ellis, the Company has erected an eating-house and depot which would be an ornament to any town. The building is of a peculiar kind of stone found in this vicinity, which is so soft when quarried as to be easily sawed, in this case into blocks about 12 inches square. It hardens with exposure. The ... makes a very fine appearance ... this stone. ... your city, has a house ... house has a farm near ... window-caps of ... has been able to raise excel... The keeper of ... stables.

... by, up ... at many of the stations along the road, racks of, and cars loaded with, dry buffalo bones, which, I am told, make quite a business out here. They are gathered from the Plains, and shipped East, where they are manufactured into a fertilizer.

We now come to what is called the buffalo country, but "nary" a buffalo did we see. The railroad employes say they have all gone south, to the Arkansas Valley. This is owing partly to the want of grass, which has been burnt off in large quantities for miles on each side of the track. The stations now grow smaller in size, being only, in some cases, a single shanty for a depot and telegraph station.

At Wallace we stop for supper. The shades of night being now upon us, we turn to the lighted interior of our Pullman car, and, from Mr. J. A. S. Reed, of Chicago, I gain many interesting facts. He has twice crossed the Plains by stage, in 1860 and 1868, and now, for the first time, is crossing by rail. He was the pioneer of railroad men at Denver, and circulated the first railroad advertising matter at that place. He, with others, canvassed the probabilities of a railroad to that place, but never supposed at that time that it would be in his day.

In the morning I awoke to see one of the grandest sights it has ever fallen to my lot to witness: the long range of mountains, with the peaks of Long's, Gray's, and Pike's overreaching all the rest, and the snow-capped summents in the background,—the sun shining on them with a dazzling light. It is a spectacle I shall always remember. C.

A Plucky Woman.

FORT DAVIS, Texas, Nov. 21, 1872.

To the Editor of the New York Herald:

Four times within as many months efforts have been made by some black-hearted rascals at this post to effect an entrance into the sleeping apartments of the officers of the garrison during the absence of the officers on their several duties.

A diabolical attempt was but a few nights ago made upon the family of one of the civilian employes of the Government at the post. A feeling of dread apprehension and insecurity has for some time prevailed among the officers and their families, except a few who pooh-poohed and said that it was all imagination, but by the heroism of Mrs. Kendall, wife of First Lieutenant F. A. Kendall, Twenty-fifth Infantry, one of the devils at last has learned that there is a God in Israel, and the doubters are silenced.

About 2 o'clock this morning Mrs. Kendall, whose husband is temporarily absent on duty, was awakened by a noise as of some one breaking in the sash of a window opening from her sleeping apartment upon the porch in the rear. She promptly awoke her companion, a young lady, and daughter of one of the officers of the garrison, and asked in a loud voice, "Who's there?" Receiving no reply, the plucky little lady took her revolver and listened.

Bits of broken glass continued falling on the floor, convincing her that the fiend was persisting in his efforts to enter the room; and then, with the consciousness that on her depended the safety of herself and companion from a fate worse than death, and, doubtless, their lives and those of her three little children, she called several times, "Who's there?" and, receiving no reply, she stepped to the window, and aiming over the bed occupied by her little ones, at a head just being thrust through the broken sash, fired. She heard instantly after the fall of a heavy body on the porch and a stifled groan.

Being awakened by the shot, I, in company with others, hurried to the spot and soon a squad of the guard were on hand with preparations for removing the carcass. An examination proved him to be Corporal Taliaferro, a hideous negro, belonging to Company I, Ninth United States Calvary, one of the companies composing the garrison.

The bullet had penetrated his skull, and must have killed him instantly.

E. J. S., First Lieutenant,
Twenty-Fifth United States Calvary.

OUR HARBOR.

The Work of Dredging and Docking—Our Present Dockage Facilities.

What Has Been Done on the Lake-Front and at Calumet—Bridges.

The harbor accommodations of Chicago have always been small, in proportion to the demand for room, and dredging and docking were carried forward rapidly for several years previous to the fire. Up to June 30th, 1871, a total of about 17 miles of dockage had been built, of which 14¼ miles were then in use; nearly 3 miles of that first built having been renewed. A vast amount of dredging had also been done previous to the fire, chiefly at the mouth of the harbor, and in the North Branch. In 1863 the North Chicago Docking Company, commenced to put down a line of piling and crib-work, north of the harbor, but it was swept away by the waves, and the work was abandoned till 1867, when it was again proceeded with, and was nearly finished when the Great Fire swept over our city, and again suspended operations. The work has since been undertaken anew, and will be completed next season. Another dock extension was begun in 1870, near the mouth of the river to the south; and an appropriation of $100,000, had been made by Congress, which was expended during the same year, leaving the extension still unfinished, but preparations are being made for finishing the work next spring. A breakwater, 900 feet long, was built in 1871, running eastwardly from the south pier, and extending out into the lake as far as the north pier, leaving a passage of 500 feet wide, between them for entrance into the harbor. From the eastern end of this break-water, extends another line, 3,000 feet long, which will soon be extended to 4,000 feet, connecting with another line running 3,400 feet westward, to the breakwater of the Illinois Central Railroad.

Another great improvement is in progress in this vicinity, in the Calumet Harbor, seven miles south of this city. Congress appropriated $50,000 in 1870 for the improvement of the channel and the construction of piers, and the money was expended during that year in the building of two piers and deepening the channel. The harbor was also dredged out to a depth of ten feet. It is estimated that these projected improvements will cost the Government about $330,000. Since the fire the Government has expended $50,000 in docking, dredging, and building piers, and the company has expended about as much more, having built some 3,000 feet of pier and dockage on the north side, and 1,000 feet on the south side. The Harbor is now 300 feet wide and 10 feet deep. Improvements will be continued rapidly next season.

The operations since the fire at this port have consisted in the extension of the breakwater to the south a distance of 800 feet, and the construction of a return at the north end 300 feet in length. There has been constructed since the fire 2,250 feet of breakwater, including superstructures very nearly finished, at a total cost of $200,000, or $88.88 per lineal foot. This also includes the protection of the north end of the works by clumps of piles. So that the whole work may be safely estimated at $100 per foot, including covering. It is proposed, with the present appropriation of $90,000, to continue the extension of the breakwater, and, if necessary for the protection of the harbor, to add 100 feet to the return at the north end of the breakwater, as originally designed. It is estimated that 800 feet will be added to the breakwater during the present fiscal year, making a total length of 3,050, and leaving 950 feet to complete the breakwater according to the plan.

In addition to this, the plan adopted contemplated the construction of a pier connecting the south end of the breakwater with the shore, at a cost of $167,418.38, and adopting this estimate, a further appropriation of $267,000 will be required, or a total sum of $557,000, which, owing to the price of material and labor, is much less than the original estimate.

Major D. C. Houston, United States Engineer at this port, gives the following plan, which, if adopted, will curtail the expenses somewhat, and at the same time the interests of this harbor will be better subserved. He says: ... stead of constructing the south ... prolonged ... the funds should be ... it would afford all the breakwater required, and if the lake front is used for the construction of wharves and slips, as contemplated, in the constitution of the harbor, the necessities of the case will require this extension. In the plan now under consideration the south pier would interfere with the navigation of vessels in the lake front. If the lake front is used at all for such purposes it will not stop at the present limits of the proposed harbor, but will extend as the requirements of commerce require." He further says that an appropriation of $200,000 can be advantageously expended in repairing and extending during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873.

Since the fire, dredging to the amount of 600,000 cubic yards has also been done in the river and its branches, chiefly from the old sandbar inside of the harbor, which interferes with its usefulness as a roadstead, although it is a source of considerable profit to the owners of dredges, who are removing great quantities of it for building purposes.

During the last year, over eight miles of new dockage has been built at this port, and about three miles of repairing done on docks partially destroyed by the fire, at a total cost of nearly $600,000.

In September, 1871, no less than twenty-seven bridges were standing in Chicago erected at a cost of from $20,000 to $48,000 each, besides six railroad bridges, which had been erected at an average cost of $30,000.

When the fire visited us it took away eight of our principal bridges, namely, Chicago avenue, Wells, Clark, State, Rush, Adams, Van Buren, and Polk street bridges. To-day they are all replaced at a greater cost, and are better structures in all respects than those burned down. The cost of the separate bridges fully completed is as follows: Chicago avenue, $20,350; Wells, $48,484.60; Clark, $32,000; State, $100,000; Rush, $20,000; Adams, $45,000; Van Buren, $13,200.70; Polk, $23,000. Making the total amount expended on bridges $302,535.30.

Mr. Greeley's Daughters—The New York Tribune's Statement of Their Wishes.

From the New York Tribune, Dec. 6.

With a prompt and grateful, and, under the circumstances, we may say a chivalrous generosity of which we can hardly trust ourselves to speak, it has been proposed by a liberal money subscription to show to the daughters of Mr. Greeley the public affection and respect accorded to the memory of their lamented father. This thoughtful proposition has been made in the *Herald* newspaper; and the proprietor of that journal has tendered a sum nominally large, but understood to be considerably less than Mr. Bennett really desires to give. We have also received at this office letters offering assistance great or comparatively small, according to the means of the writers. Yesterday further subscriptions were announced; and this fact obliges us to say that the Misses Greeley are unwilling under any circumstances, that the plan of a subscription for their personal benefit should be adhered to. In the great sorrow which has fallen upon them so heavily, they are of course in no position to investigate their affairs. It will be a work of time to determine the condition of Mr. Greeley's estate; but however it may have been impaired by a liberality perhaps too great, by a loan of his own credit to those who proved unworthy of it, or by an overweening confidence in men's promises, there is, it is probable, enough remaining to quiet all these generous apprehensions of the community. And even if the provisions were less, we must be allowed to say that the Misses Greeley are in the hands of immediate friends who will care for them with assiduous fidelity and unremitting tenderness, and who will recognize and repay the debt of grateful honor due to their father—a debt which it is strongly felt can never be adequately discharged. A sympathizing public may confide in our assurance that the young ladies are now the wards of those who will be glad, as well as able, to care for their every want and comfort, and to see to it that the death of their father shall make no change in their methods of life and their resources.

We announce the determination of these ladies at their own urgent request. While they are anxious not to be regarded as wanting in a grateful sense of the great kindness which prompted the subscription, they must be allowed to take the kindly will for the kindly deed. With a thousand heartfelt thanks, the proffered bounty is declined. There may be other methods of exhibiting the public liberality, methods by which the memory of Mr. Greeley may be perpetuated, and which would be grateful, not merely to his children, but to the whole broad circle of his admirers. If these should commend themselves to the public approbation, they would certainly be regarded by his daughters with a gratitude equal to that which so much kindness has already inspired.

KANSAS.

The United States Senatorship—Pomeroy to Be Re-elected—The State Printing—What it Costs, and How it Is to Be Reformed.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

JUNCTION CITY, Kan., Dec. 5, 1872.

The Indian summer of political weather is upon us. Everybody is mild and serene. The atmosphere is hazy, and we all see as through a glass darkly. Not very long since, many were able to clearly perceive that Mr. X was totally unfit for Senatorial honors, and Mr. Z was not to be thought of as a resident of Washington. But the canvass is over, the dominant party is stronger than ever, and the need of reform is not so keenly felt. The parties aforementioned are of "incalculable benefit to the Nation and State," to quote the words of a Washington lickspittle. A great statesman in the southern portion of the State exhausts three columns of small pica in giving the Senatorial question a quietus, and winds up with the suggestive remark that he has no especial reason to urge why Senator Pomeroy should not be re-elected. And so it goes. A short time ago, a great show of reform was made. Our present bald-headed Senator was to be summarily ousted. He was undoubtedly a disgrace to the State. Now the election is over, and a Republican majority of 30,000 and upwards has reassured the fearful ones. So Senator Pomeroy is at once transformed into a paragon of honesty. Some of the newspapers are openly favoring him; they have already been on the scales, and have received their value. Others are silent; they are in the process of weighing. The "Jelly-Fish of the Neosho" said last winter that the *Bed-Blanket* never had favored, and never should favor, the return to the Senate of Senator Pomeroy. In a few months, the Senator made a tour of the State for Grant (?), and contributed the usual $50 or $100 to the support of Republican principles through the *Blanket*; and now the spineless being says he supports the Senator because he believes him to be an honest man. And the cheap men all over the State are doing the same. Senator Pomeroy will be re-elected. Then there will be a tremendous howl by the newspapers and men all over the State who helped to elect him. The annual Investigation Committee will be appointed; the usual, perhaps more than the usual, number of perjuries will be committed, and everything will be lovely. The bird of golden-egg fame will take its rations at a dizzy elevation, and six years hence will again appease uneasy consciences, and decide undecided judgments by freely disgorging. In view of this, I dub Senator Pomeroy the goose that lays the golden eggs for needy, but honest, Kansas newspaper men and legislators.

I believe it is a fact that Kansas never has been, and, until things change, never can be, represented in Congress by a capable, honest man. A knave or a fool is the alternative.

The office of State Printer is now attracting some attention. Four years ago, an amendment to the State Constitution was voted upon, creating the office of State Printer, who was to be paid for doing the State Printing at a certain, fixed price. Immense sums were to be saved to the people by this. Well, it would seem that not much more than a million or two could be saved in this way when the State printing under the old *regime* (contract) cost annually but $12,000 to $15,000. I suppose that the amount of work required by the State may have increased 25 per cent since the new law went into operation; yet, in the four years, the State has paid over $100,000 for printing. We have not entirely lost our hope of saving the million or two annually, but the realization is so far in the future that taxes actually seem to grow heavier. So here is another opportunity for reform, and it is going to be improved. For, in Kansas, wherever there is a ghost of a chance that a man may be required to sacrifice his love of personal gain to the public good for the trifle of $25,000 or so a year, there are bushels of Spartans ready to forsake everything else. Like the voice of the gentle cayote when bacon is near, but out of reach, the melodious howl of the patriot is heard from the Missouri River to ... American Desert. ... is to have Printing ... merely, letting it out to ... bidder. Of course he will be an incorruptible man, and no bribing contractors need apply with propositions of per cent divisions. T. A.

WELSH CHURCHES.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I noticed a paragraph in this morning's issue where you state that the Welsh Congregational Church, located in Davy's Building, corner of Green and West Madison streets, is the only Welsh religious society in the city, and was organized a year ago. As the gentleman who furnished you the item has not resided here six months, we may be permitted to refer to the columns of THE TRIBUNE for the past twenty years as evidence of the existence of the Welsh Presbyterian Church, formerly located on Desplaines street, and now on the corner of Monroe and Sangamon streets, with a branch in South Chicago or Bridgeport, and, you may add, the only Welsh church having its own church edifice. WELSHMAN.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10, 1872.

The Mayor and Common Council.

Translated from the Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 11.

The list of standing Committees appointed by Mayor Medill for the Common Council is calculated to excite not only surprise but apprehension among the German Republicans. If a Know-Nothing or a temperance fanatic had had the appointing of these Committees, he could scarcely have arranged them otherwise than as Mr. Medill has done it. That he has not named one of the oldest, most experienced, and most capable Aldermen (Schaffner) as the Chairman of a single Committee, is a direct insult. It is in vain that any other explanation for this is sought than that Schaffner is a thorn in the eyes of the temperance "*mucker.*" In the Committees on License and Police the majority has been accorded to the champions of the Sunday law. Mr. Medill seems to have been careful to make the Council coadjutors of Washburn's against the Board of Police Commissioners. Among all the German members of the Council, only one (Schintz) has been appointed Chairman of a Committee,—and that a very insignificant one,—on Wharfing Privileges. Does it not look as though Mr. Medill wishes to consider the Germans in disgrace?

In the art and manner in which Mr. Medill received the first deputation of the Sunday fanatics, he understood how to create the impression that he held really liberal sentiments, and was not favorable to the obsolete city ordinances; as, in its time, he had denounced the Fugitive Slave law, although it was a law of the land. He has improved every opportunity to make the people believe that he would enforce a law, which he held as obsolete and outrageous, only in so far as his oath of office would compel him to do it. But he has dropped the mask in the appointment of the Council Committees. Here he was forced to show his colors, and he has done so by taking his place among the Sunday fanatics. His oath of office did not compel him to do this. He has voluntarily placed himself in opposition to the sentiments represented by the German members of the Common Council.

For the rest, the Committees of the Common Council are not the Common Council itself. The Council can reject the propositions of these Committees as well as approve them, and it will hopefully do this in all cases where Mr. Medill's packed Committees show themselves only the ready instruments of a clique, which is determined to disturb the friendly relations which have existed for years among the various elements of our population.

—George W. Batterton of Deer Lodge City, Montana, formerly of Platte County, Mo., gives glowing accounts of the resources and agricultural wealth of Montana, and among other things, tells of the following marvellous yield of the staples named per acre, which took the first premium at the recent State fair of Montana: One acre onions, 398¼ bushels; one acre potatoes, 613 bushels; one acre oats, 101 bushels; one acre of wheat, 102 bushels. Of course this was an extraordinary case, but Mr. Batterton says the productiveness of the country is wonderful.

—The season's operations at the salmon breeding establishment at Bucksport, Me., have been remarkably successful. The work of taking spawn has now closed, and a million and a half of eggs lie in the hatching troughs.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Octave Pavy, the Would-Be Arctic Explorer—Failure of His Scheme.

Subsidence of the Gem-Excitement—The Family of the Late Colonel Evans—Joaquin Miller's Wife.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 2, 1872.

People who have invested cash and belief in

M. OCTAVE PAVY

will regret to hear that he is stranded in this metropolis, and is unlikely to carry out his cherished project of visiting the North Pole *via* Behring's Straits. The young scientist was born at New Orleans in 1844. His mother, who died eighteen months since, was an American lady of culture and refinement, and his father was a French gentleman of liberal education and high social standing. Four years after the birth of Octave, the family removed to Paris, and there resided until the death of the mother, when father and son returned to New Orleans, and made it their home. Octave was a close student in youth, became an enthusiast in the natural sciences as he advanced in years, passed several rigid examinations in the College of Napoleon, peered into the mysteries of medicine for six years, and, during brief respites from the technicalities of student-life, investigated the noted glacial formations of the Alps, and made astronomical and meteorological observations. Several years ago, he became interested in the Polar Sea question, and at once applied himself to the study of Arctic discoveries in all their bearings. Having arrived at the conclusion that an open Polar Sea existed, and that it could only be approached *via* Behring's Straits, he came to the United States two years since for the purpose of interviewing the veteran explorers of the North, and obtaining practical testimony calculated to aid him in fitting out an expedition from this side of America. He returned to France during the Franco-German war, and, in the Breton department, raised and organized *La Guerille Noire*, or the Black Guerrillas,—a free corps, acting perfectly independent of any *corps d'armee*, and following the system of guerrilla warfare which was so prevalent among the Texans in the late American civil war. At the close of the conflict, M. Pavy again applied himself to the study of Arctic discoveries, also contributing editorials to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, and, after a lapse of several months, returned to New Orleans with his father, and then started on his voyage of discovery. He obtained the protection of the American Government from the authorities at Washington; in New York City, was the recipient of an American flag and a set of complimentary resolutions at the hands of the American Geographical Society; and, from numerous scientific societies of the world, received flattering manuscript testimonials. M. Pavy believed there was on open Polar Sea inclosed in a belt of ice, and that the belt in question was impregnable, save in one place, and that the place had not been found by explorers.

Pavy proposed to organize an expedition consisting of five men exclusive of himself, and proceed on a chartered vessel to Petropaulooski, collect the reindeer, dogs, and sledges necessary for a land-journey, and then pass through Behring's Straits to Cape Yakan, on the northeastern coast of Siberia, where the party would leave the ship and proceed on its own account. After leaving Behring's Straits, and prior to landing on the coast of Siberia, M. Pavy intended to take observations of the direction, swiftness, and temperature of the currents, and to specially note the characteristics of the Japanese Current, which, he contended, flowed through the Straits and along the east coast of Wrangell's Land, and so on to the open Polar Sea. He proposed to sail from Siberia to Wrangell's Land on a rubber raft of the Nonpareil pattern, to cross the land to the open sea by means of sledges, and to take to raft again and sail around to Greenland and Spitzbergen. At a meeting of the Academy of Sciences, in this city, M. Pavy detailed his project at great length, and vainly endeavored to convince the members of the feasibility of his project. Professor Davidson, of the Pacific Coast Survey, completely vanquished the enthusiastic Parisian by solid arguments, and demonstrated, in the course of his remarks, that Pavy's ideas were entirely visionary, and his statements often had no foundation in fact. Nevertheless, Pavy became a lion, and his fine presence and supposed wealth won him admission into the ... of the community. ... out at his own expense. M. Pavy became a social lion, was banqueted at an expense of $400 by the Bohemian Club, and soon after subsided into insignificance. "What has become of Pavy?" I asked of a prominent detective yesterday. The officer told me that Pavy had exhausted his means, contracted debts, and was thoroughly disheartened. Such are the facts of his case. The journals of the East, who noticed his departure and commented upon his alleged observations about Behring's Straits, will take notice that the poor fellow is dead-broke in San Francisco. He is still in communication with the leading scientific societies of the world (as was ascertained by the officer who overhauled his effects at the solicitation of certain creditors), and says that his intentions are honorable.

THE GEM-EXCITEMENT OVER.

The excitement occasioned by the *expose* of the diamond swindle has subsided, and the gem-prospecting companies not already incorporated are following the example of the humbug, and dissolving like the baseless fabric of a dream. The last hope of the gem-speculators was a curious and beautiful blood-colored stone which Charles P. Stanton claimed to have found upon an elevated plateau, 150 miles west of Fort Defiance. Interested experts said it was a genuine Oriental ruby. Henry G. Hawks, an intelligent and reliable mineralogist, tested the stone, and assured the writer that it was not a ruby. Parties interested objected to Hawk's making a full report. Enough was said, however, to convince me that the gem is simply a spinel garnet, and has no great value.

THE LATE COLONEL EVANS.

I regret to state that the family of the late Colonel Albert S. Evans—consisting of wife; two daughters, of 16 and 19 years respectively; a lad of 10 years, and a baby-boy—was left in poor circumstances, and needs pecuniary assistance. The members of the San Francisco press, by whom deceased was highly respected, were not content with simply passing resolutions of condolence, but appointed a Committee to raise the sum of $1,000 to relieve the Evans homestead of a mortgage, and the matter will be taken in hand most promptly. Arrangements are being made for a benefit performance at one of the theatres, that will net the desired amount. The eldest daughter has assumed a position as teacher in one of the public schools, and, as she has much of her father's vim and intelligence, will undoubtedly succeed in materially aiding those who are now wholly dependent upon her salary. Numerous inquiries are made about the book, entitled "California Sketches," that Colonel Evans had in course of publication. I am convinced that it would command a large sale here, if issued within a reasonable time. It is a delicate matter, this public comment upon the affairs of the family of poor Evans; and yet it is for the best, for it may awake the sympathies of some of his numerous friends in the East, and lead to the relief of those who are needy and deserve succor.

MRS. MINNIE MYRTLE MILLER.

Mrs. Minnie Myrtle Miller (the poet's wife) has completed her course of lectures in this State, and is temporarily sojourning in Sacramento. She is poor, ambitious, honest, and guileless as a child. In a few weeks, she will start East, and tell the people what she knows about Joaquin. It will be worth hearing. Her trinity, as she terms the three children, is at Portland, Oregon, with her mother.

BEN JONES.

President Grant a LL. D.—Interesting Correspondence.

THE UNIVERSITY TO PRESIDENT GRANT.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY,
CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 26, 1872.

Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States:

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the diploma of the degree of Doctor of Laws, which was conferred upon you by this University at the commencement in June last, in recognition of your distinguished public services both in war and peace. In war, in preserving the National territory and the National institutions; in peace, in strengthening the National credit, lightening the public burdens, reforming the Civil Service, and settling by arbitration grave disputes of long standing between this country and Great Britain. I am, with profound respect, your obedient servant,

CHARLES W. ELIOT, President.

THE REPLY OF THE PRESIDENT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 30, 1872.

Charles W. Eliot, Esq., President Harvard University:

DEAR SIR: Your very kind and complimentary letter of the 26th instant, with the diploma conferring on me the degree of Doctor of Laws by Harvard University, is just received. Permit me to thank the Faculty of Harvard, through you, for this mark of their approval of my efforts to serve our beloved country, both in time of war and in time of peace. It will be my effort to continue to deserve that confidence.

Be assured that I shall ever hold in high esteem the parchment and your letter accompanying it as marked testimonials of that approval. With great respect, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT.

OBITUARY.

Samuel N. Pike.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.

To the Editor of the Cincinnati Commercial:

I was present at Mr. S. N. Pike's death to-night. He died at his business office, 22 Bridge street, at half-past 6, of apoplexy. He was well this morning, but began to feel unwell this afternoon, complaining of headache, which ultimated in an apoplectic fit. He remained almost unconscious until he died. His remains have been taken to his residence on Fifth avenue and Forty-ninth street, where they are now surrounded by his grief-stricken family. It is thought by friends and physicians that his death was hastened by the immense business transactions which he has been engaged in lately. He was about foreclosing a mortgage of $300,000 against the Opera House property, which he sold to Fisk & Gould for $500,000; $600,000 being due in interest money. He had also just sold a large tract of New Jersey land to the railroad companies for $800,000. These immense transactions, with large operations in Mexico now being conducted by Dr. Nephaygi, have completely engrossed his mind for several days. His sudden death is a great shock to the business community.

ELI PERKINS.

From Landy's "Cincinnati, Past and Present."

Samuel N. Pike was born in the city of New York in the year 1822. He was of Hebrew extraction, but in religion, as in all other matters, his views were enlarged and liberal. He arrived in Cincinnati on the 4th of July, 1844, and was so pleased with the appearance of the city that he concluded to remain and try his fortunes in this locality. With this intention he opened a dry goods establishment in the Hopple Building, on Third street, from whence he afterward removed to Pearl street; but the fancy dry goods business, in which he had embarked, being then a new enterprise in Cincinnati, was not profitable, and the speculation proved disastrous.

About this time he married the daughter of Judge Miller. This was in the year 1846, and following this event, he closed his business on Pearl street, and purchased from Mr. McDonald a grocery and rectifying establishment at the foot of Main street. This purchase was effected with the residue saved from the wreck of his dry goods, amounting to about five thousand dollars. His grocery stock being limited, he obtained a credit of $5,000 more, and so embarked in this new speculation on the first day of January, 1847.

In the year 1848 he purchased a warehouse from R. W. Lee, situated upon the canal, where he was fortunate in his speculations, and in the rectifying of whiskey, having obtained a reputation for his "Magnolia" brand unparalleled in the history of the trade. He was successful in every enterprise, and when the Swedish Nightingale, Jenny Lind, visited Cincinnati, after closely attending her concerts, he became so infatuated with her songs, and such an enthusiast in the divine art, that he determined, when able, to build up an edifice in Cincinnati of which its citizens might proudly boast as worthy the most distinguished artists of Europe or America.

The Opera House on Fourth street, between Vine and Walnut, was commenced in the year 1857, in such an unostentatious manner that but few knew the purpose for which it was intended. The work proceeded until the summer of that year, which will be remembered as the period of a great mercantile panic. At this time but two stories of the building were completed, while the means of the founder were scattered all over the country. Matters began to wear a gloomy appearance; his banker declined giving him credit; his friends were alarmed, and expressed the opinion that the projected Opera House would eventuate in his ruin. To save his business, he suspended the work thereon, and the click of masonry was for the time hushed.

The unfinished walls appeared like the monument of disappointed ambition, and people, as they passed, looked grave and prognosticated an utter failure of the project. The autumn passed, and so did the winter and the spring, by which time the country had partially recovered from its prostration, when once more the workmen, few at first, but steadily increasing in number, were seen to be engaged upon the building. The walls loomed higher and higher, until the great arched roof crowned the building and put it under cover. The work was continued without interruption, and, when finished, the country was Cincinnati discover that Mr. Pike had given to Opera House in the United States, ... not surpassed by any in the world. It was thrown open to the public on the 22d of February (Washington's birth-day), in the year 1859, the event being celebrated by a grand ball and supper. The disastrous conflagration of 1866 whereby this splendid structure was destroyed, constitutes a portion of the city's history. It was justly esteemed a public calamity, and the thousands who gazed upon the halocaust felt as common sufferers in the great misfortune which wrecked in ruin the chief pride, ornament, and boast of Cincinnati. It was remarkable that of the many lookers-on not one was more cool or collected than the proprietor, who, standing upon the portico of the Burnet House, calmly watched the progress of the flames, as they swept out of existence nearly a million dollars' worth of his property.

About this time, Mr. Pike, having an extensive business in New York, divided his time between the two cities, and, for a while, the late magnificent block remained an unsightly and melancholy ruin. In time, however, the rubbish was cleared away, and upon the sight there rapidly arose the present superb block, decidedly the handsomest in the city, and not surpassed by any in the country. This, too, was the wonderful enterprise of the subject of this biography, and the magnitude of the work will be more fully appreciated when it is considered that about the same time he was completing an opera house in New York, the most magnificent in that city, and also engaged in the gigantic project of reclaiming the salt-lands of New Jersey. In the new building a large and magnificent concert-hall took the place of the opera-house; but as it was felt that the latter was a positive essential to Cincinnati, and as every project by joint stock combination and otherwise for the erection of such structures had failed, Mr. Pike once again came to the rescue, and at a heavy outlay, in 1871, transformed the hall into the present chaste and superb temple.

While in New York he built, as we have stated, the Grand Opera House, the finest in the city; but, finding his mistake in the location, he sold it to James Fisk, Jr., for $850,000. The reclamation of four thousand acres of marsh land in New Jersey, within four miles of the city of New York, is a gigantic and bold venture. Land that has been under water for centuries has been brought to life, and proves to be the richest of soil, and capable of immense production. The result of this enterprise is of great value to that State, and, in fact, to the whole country. Millions of people have passed over that waste before Mr. Pike took it in hand, but it is now under thorough cultivation, and it is indeed a garden spot, destined, before many years, to become a large and populous city, connecting Jersey City and Newark.

In the year 1867 Mr. Pike was nominated for Mayor of Cincinnati, but it was too close upon the burning of the Opera House for him to accept the honor which his fellow-citizens sought to confer upon him; besides, he had made up his mind to reside in New York.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

Mr. Pike's investments in this city considerably exceed in value two millions of dollars. The Burnet House he estimated, worth about eight hundred thousand dollars, and his revenue from the Opera House building was not far from eighty thousand dollars per annum.

Opinions of Distinguished Actuaries on the Course of the Mutual Life Insurance Company.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4, 1872.

Messrs. Elizur Wright, Sheppard Homans, and D. Parks Fackler, Consulting Actuaries:

GENTLEMEN: As the public mind is agitated upon the subject of the reduction of rates in Life Insurance by the Mutual Life Insurance Company of this city, we respectfully request from you your views upon the circular issued by that Company, and which we enclose herewith.

Your long connection with life insurance, and your character as trusted experts in the business, together with the fact that as actuaries you occupy positions independent of individual companies, will give your views great weight with the public and with us. We are, gentlemen, your obedient servants.

Wm. H. Beers, V. P. N. Y. Life Ins. Co.; John E. De Witt, President United States Life; Lewis C. Grover, President of the Mutual Benefit Life Ins. Co.; N. D. Morgan, President North American Life Ins. Co.; H. B. Hyde, Vice President Equitable Life Assurance Society; Robert L. Case, President Security Life Ins. and Annuity Co.; L. W. Frost, Acting President Cont'l Life Ins. Co.; Henry Stokes, President Manhattan Life Ins. Co.; C. Stanton, President Knickerbocker Life Ins. Co.; ... Gill, President Guardian Life; James A. ... Secretary Merchants' Life; Fred. Schwend... Vice President Germania Life Ins. Co.; ... B. Satterlee, President Eclectic Life Ins. ... F. E. Morse, Vice President Commonwealth ... Insurance Co.; James H. Frothingham, ... dent World Mutual Life Ins. Co.; Charles ... Morgan, President Excelsior Life Ins. ... Edward A. Jones, President of the Nati... Life Ins. Co.; C. W. Bouck, President Bro... lyn Life Ins. Co.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4, 18...

GENTLEMEN: We are in receipt of your fa... of the 4th inst., asking our opinion in regard ... the reduction of premiums to be charged for ... insurances by the Mutual Life Insurance Co... pany of New York, as set forth in the publi... letter of its Actuary, Professor Bartlett, ... which our attention is especially directed.

We have examined that circular with care; ... precise meaning is not clear, while some of ... statements seem inaccurate.

It is gravely proposed to reduce the cost of ... insurance by reducing the rates of premi... But the Actuary of that Company, of all m... ought to know that in a Mutual company ... cost to the insured can only be reduced by ... ducing the working expenses. For the premi... so far as it is found to exceed the actual cost ... returned to the insured, with interest from y... to year.

Mutual rates are designedly, and certai... ought to be, higher than the probable cost; ... excess forms the capital, the balance-wheel, ... perennial reservoir which exalts contingency ... to certainty. This has been most abunda... vindicated in the history of the "Mutual Life" itself.

The language of Professor Bartlett's letter ... quite inaccurate when it speaks of reducing ... margin of the premiums from 40 per cent to ... and may have misled many, as it has puzzled ... For in only one of the present premium colu... is the margin as high as 40 per cent, and ... some it is only 21 per cent; so that only a few ... the margins are reduced to the extent he m... tions. To state it accurately, all the various ... ditions to the net premium for expenses ... contingencies are to be reduced to 10 per ce... and the rate per thousand for an ordinary ... policy on a person aged 30, which is ... $22.70, will then be $17.82, while for a five-y... endowment policy the charge will be from $2... $199, the proportionate reduction being the ... *greatest* where the premium is *least* and the ... of the Company the heaviest—a self-evident ... ror which needs no further exposure from us.

The next section of the Professor's letter p... vides for the retention of the surplus—accru... from these new rates—until the amounts to ... (originally stated as two) annual premiu... which is to be retained as a margin for conti... gencies not provided against in the lower p... miums; but this very course will make the a... age outlay of the insured for the first ten yea... greater than now, and cause the Company to ... tain on hand a much larger surplus than it ... does. At present the average surplus on ... for each policy is only about 9 per cent of ... annual premium, while on the new plan it will ... time become at least 100 per cent.

The following sections may be regarded ... necessary sequences to the one just mention... They are as follows:

"2. That these credits be held to be assessa... to meet any deficit that may arise from any c... cumstances whatever.

"3. That in case of death the whole of the ... versionary credit to be paid to the heirs, as ... present."

The fourth and last we would fain believe ... misprint, but we are assured to the contrary, ... it is the same in all the publications, viz.:

"4. That existing policy-holders may have ... option either to leave their policies undisturb... and pay their old rates, receiving, if cou... their proportional dividends and reversiona... credits, or to take out new policies, with the ... existing credits added, and pay the new ra... corresponding to their then present ag... vided they subject themselves to a new medi... examination, and are pronounced insurable."

It is difficult to properly characterize its terms ... and we are quite sure that no intelligent pe... policy-holder will care to accept the second ... tion it affords, as he would thereby forfeit all ... share in the present reserves except as to di... dends.

As to the general plan, it is a virtual abando... ment of those cardinal principles of secu... and equity upon which the claims of the Mutu... Life Insurance Company to the confidence of ... policy-holders and of the community have re... ed. It cannot be carried into effect without ... justice to existing policy-holders and a decre... in their security. If carried out at all, the ... duced rates should apply not only ... members, but also to ... sick and well, with ... imposing new conditi... existing contracts ... prejudicial to their interests, ... which may be ... security.

... well as ... of the old policies are in effect ... The used ... a capital stock, to bear the expe... ... new business at stock rates, ... must considerably exceed the margins of ... new premiums. But this expense to the ... members cannot be reimbursed to them ... profits derived from the new ones at any futu... time, because they are mutual members, and e... titled to any surplus that may ever accrue fr... their own premiums.

How far it is competent for the Trustees of ... strictly mutual corporation to admit perso... membership upon terms more favorable th... have been, and continue to be, exacted from ... isting members, is a question of law, as well ... of mathematics and equity; but if the new m... bers are to be admitted into the Mutual Life ... the expense of those already insured—as wi... the case if the plan is carried into effect, ... the security of the latter be lessened thereby, ... then it is an injustice, of which every poli... holder in that company has a right to compl...

Nothing can express our views better than ... language a Life Company only second to ... "Mutual" in size, which thus announces its ... tention not to reduce its rates:

"Nothing containing any element of haz... is truly safe unless more than apparently s... a purely mutual company has no resources wh... ever beyond the premiums charged upon ... policies; wherefore these premiums must be ... parently higher than any foreseen contingen... will exhaust, or future solvency is in peril."

The cash premiums of the Mutual Life ... ceived from 1843 to 1871 were $64,677,770.2... shown by its published statements, and ... working expenses were $10,533,680.56, or 16... per cent. The expenses could not well have be... much less if the premiums had been lower. ... the reduction proposed by Prof. Bartlett, ... premiums would have been about $53,000,0... which would have made the expenses not m... if any, less than 20 per cent, or double the m... gins now proposed for new policies. A c... pany to be composed entirely of such pol... could not stand without a large capital ... it, and no person of much common sense ... contend that what is too weak to stand al... can add strength to anything.

We are unhesitatingly of opinion that the ... duction of premiums as proposed by the Mu... Life Insurance Company of New York is ... wise, deficient in security, unjust to exi... policy-holders, and prejudicial to their ... and interests, and deserving our unqualified ... approval. We are confident, however, if ... Trustees of the Mutual Life should care... reconsider the matter, they will see that ... are about to take a step unwarranted by ... own experience or that of any other comp... and will decide to refrain from it.

ELIZUR WRIGHT,
SHEPPARD HOMANS,
D. P. FACKLER,
Consulting Actuaries.

The Tin Mines on the North Shore of Lake Superior.

From the Marquette Mining Journal of Nov. ...

At last we have news from the tin mines ... the north shore from an authentic source... Captain Harris and party, comprising, in part, ... reporter of the New York *Sun*, a reporter of ... New York technical journal, an assayist ... chemist from Detroit, and Mr. Penseck, ... discoverer of the tin deposits, and by wh... statements and pretensions so much anxiety ... been engendered, arrived in Marquette on M... day morning, per schooner Shenango. They ... several large bags filled with the precious tin ... or the rock supposed to contain the pr... stuff.

We interviewed the party as thoroughly ... possible, and obtained some information for ... public ear, and much that we dare not pr... gate as a marketable product.

That tin exists in the locality visited ... party claim there is no doubt. Some of the ... samples were partially assayed in this ... on Tuesday, and the product was found ... tin. How rich or poor was not determined, ... reason of the assay not being fully comp... Further and more complete tests are to be ... at Detroit. The rock shown to us looked ... like silver glance than anything we have ... and that which is supposed to bear tin ... lean in the trace of this metal, if a trace ... be determined by the crystals which re... the metal, that is seemed diffient to d... enough of it to make good the pretence th... a metal existed in it.

Nevertheless, the fact is established th... does exist in the rock formation at Otter ... Bay, on the north shore of Lake Superior, ... if the locality was at first "salted" to ... great speculation out of the property, there ... some foundation upon which to place the "...

Further investigations are to be made, ... nature of which will depend upon the result ... the assays of the ore now in hand.

THE PUMP-HANDLE HOMICIDE.

...rial of Joseph Erzegovitch for the Killing of Edward McGenniss.

...Verdict of "Guilty," and Three Years in the Penitentiary.

Joseph Erzegovitch was placed on trial in the ...minal Court yesterday morning, charged ...ith the murder of Edward McGennis, on board ...he schooner Meridian, last August, by striking ...im on the head with a pump-brake. State's ...ttorney Reed conducted the prosecution, and ...e Messrs. Van Buren, senior and junior, ap...eared for the defence. Bridget McGenniss, ...idow of the deceased, testified to the death of ...er husband.

Dr. J. S. Hunt, who had assisted at the *post ...ortem* examination, testified that death was ...used by depression, the result of a fracture of ...e skull on the left side of the head.

CAPTAIN JOHN DOWNING,

...ho was master of the schooner Meridian at the ...ie of the occurrence, testified that both de...ased and defendant were employed on board ...at vessel as sailors. The quarrel began by ...fendant's charging McGenniss with having ...olen his knife, to which the other replied, ..."You lie." Defendant twice made a pass at ...m with a knife, the blade of which was about ... inches long. McGenniss started to go down ...the forecastle, when defendant struck him. ...cGenniss struck him in the side with his fist, ...ereupon Erzegovitch picked up the pump ...ake and struck him a blow on the head, and ...fell on his face on the deck. Erzegovitch ...was drunk at the time, appeared to feel ...y badly about it.

John Downing, son of the Captain, testified ...at McGenniss first struck defendant in the side ...th the pump brake.

James H. Karns, at the time Captain of a tug, ...was on board the Meridian, and testified to ...ing seen the blow struck by defendant.

The State's Attorney here rested his case.

MR. A. VANBUREN,

...for the defence, gave a sketch of the testimony ...ich would be offered in behalf of the prisoner. ...would be shown that the two men had quarrelled ...the forecastle, because McGenniss had stolen ...concealed property belonging to Erzegovitch; ...the latter was first struck with the ...mp brake by McGenniss, out of whose hands ...snatched the bludgeon, and defended himself ...striking the fatal blow, which was not in...ded to take life, but was struck in self-...ence.

ALFI ELLEE

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...ntolerable Stenches That Have Pre...d at the City Hall for the Past Three ... Accounted for and Abolished.

...fficial occupants of the city building, es...y of the quarters assigned to the Mayor, ...tion Counsel, City Clerk, Comptroller, ...Police Department, have, for the space ... weeks, been persecuted by a foe whose ...ance could not be avoided. Mortice and ...ks could not keep the enemy out; notices ...on doors failed to bar its entry; the ...that hedges about the Mayor was unre... Day after day the subtle and uncom...g enemy appeared in these apartments, ...misery and desolation around; driving ...the mercenary ... of the city as readily as ... Those whose duty or ... who obey their ... the past two or three weeks, tempted ...ithin the precincts above described, will ...that illusion is here made to the intoler...ch which no human capacity of assim...ould render endurable, and no human in...successfully bar out. To describe the ...uld be impossible. It clung to one's ... in an unctuous, loathsome way for ...er one had been in the building. It ...d those who were compelled to tolerate ...sickness ensued among the officials who ...jected to its persecutions.

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Verdict of "Guilty," and Three Years in the Penitentiary.

Joseph Erzegovitch was placed on trial in the Criminal Court yesterday morning, charged with the murder of Edward McGennis, on board the schooner Meridian, last August, by striking him on the head with a pump-brake. State's Attorney Reed conducted the prosecution, and Messrs. Van Buren, senior and junior, appeared for the defence. Bridget McGenniss, widow of the deceased, testified to the death of her husband.

Dr. J. S. Hunt, who had assisted at the *post mortem* examination, testified that death was caused by depression, the result of a fracture of the skull on the left side of the head.

CAPTAIN JOHN DOWNING,

who was master of the schooner Meridian at the time of the occurrence, testified that both deceased and defendant were employed on board that vessel as sailors. The quarrel began by defendant's charging McGenniss with having stolen his knife, to which the other replied, "You lie." Defendant twice made a pass at him with a knife, the blade of which was about four inches long. McGenniss started to go down into the forecastle, when defendant struck him. McGenniss struck him in the side with his fist, whereupon Erzegovitch picked up the pump brake and struck him a blow on the head, and he fell on his face on the deck. Erzegovitch, who was drunk at the time, appeared to feel badly about it.

John Downing, son of the Captain, testified that McGenniss first struck defendant in the side with the pump brake.

James H. Kerns, at the time Captain of a tug, who was on board the Meridian, and testified to having seen the blow struck by defendant.

The State's Attorney here rested his case.

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for the defence, gave a sketch of the testimony that would be offered in behalf of the prisoner. It would be shown that the two men had quarrelled in the forecastle, because McGenniss had stolen or concealed property belonging to Erzegovitch; that the latter was first struck with the pump brake by McGenniss, out of whose hands he snatched the bludgeon, and defended himself, inflicting the fatal blow, which was not intended to take life, but was struck in self-defence.

ALFI ELLEZ

was the first witness called for the defence. He testified that he was on board the Meridian when the affray took place; himself and the defendant went below into the forecastle, where a knife was missed. A sailor said McGenniss had it. Defendant accused him of it, and he called him a liar. They went up on deck to have it out, and McGenniss struck at defendant with the pump brake, hitting him in the side, and saying, "I'll kill you before I am done with you." The blow was aimed at defendant's head, but he parried with his arm, receiving it in the side. Then he snatched the brake from McGenniss' hand and struck him on the head.

ELI MITROVITCH,

an Austrian, for whom an interpreter was employed, testified that Erzegovitch was very drunk at the time. A knife and one or two articles of clothing, belonging to witness and defendant, were found in McGenniss' chest. Joe (Erzegovitch) took the knife out of the chest, and charged McGenniss with stealing it. The latter called him a liar, and struck him in the face, whereupon Joe asked him to go up on deck if he wanted to fight. He did so, and Joe was struck in the side by McGenniss with the pump-brake, the latter threatening to kill him, and offering to strike again. On cross-examination, the witness stated that he understood very little English, but he could understand such current expressions as "liar," "I'll kill you," etc.

John Smith, a restaurant-keeper, testified to the good character of Erzegovitch, and other witnesses deposed to the same effect.

John Downing, recalled, testified that he saw no scratches on Erzegovitch's face before the blows were struck with the pump-brake.

A WRANGLE.

In the course of the cross-examination considerable heat was created by a remark of Van Buren, Jr., reflecting upon the veracity of Captain Downing and his son. Mr. Reed joined in the wrangle, and both gentlemen were sharply called to order by Judge Rogers, who threatened to fine them for contempt in case they did not instantly sit down and cease their bickering.

THE ARGUMENTS.

The little breeze having subsided, the State's Attorney offered to submit the case without argument. The proposition was not agreed to, and Messrs. VanBuren addressed the jury at some length, claiming that, in striking McGenniss, the defendant acted upon the instinct of self-protection, and could not be found guilty of murder or manslaughter.

In his argument, Mr. Reed abandoned the charge of murder, but contended strongly for a verdict of manslaughter.

The usual instructions as to the provocation and fear of bodily injury as affecting the issue of justification, were given to the jury, who then retired.

THE VERDICT.

After a long and tedious consultation, the jury agreed upon a verdict of "guilty of manslaughter," and fixed the punishment at three years in the Penitentiary.

ABATED NONE TOO SOON.

Intolerable Stenches That Have Prevailed at the City Hall for the Past Three Weeks Accounted for and Abolished.

The official occupants of the city building, especially of the quarters assigned to the Mayor, Corporation Counsel, City Clerk, Comptroller, and the Police Department, have, for the space of three weeks, been persecuted by a foe whose presence could not be avoided. Mortice and tenon could not keep the enemy out; notices on the doors failed to bar its entry; the divinity that hedges about the Mayor was unregarded. Day after day the subtle and uncompromising enemy appeared in these apartments, spreading misery and desolation around; driving the [illegible] of the city as readily as the mercenary [illegible] who obey their [illegible]. Those whose duty or [illegible] has, for the past two or three weeks, tempted them within the precincts above described, will know that illusion is here made to the intolerable stench which no human capacity of assimilation could render endurable, and no human ingenuity successfully bar out. To describe the odor would be impossible. It clung to one's garments in an unctuous, loathsome way for hours after one had been in the building. It is said those who were compelled to tolerate it, and sickness ensued among the officials who were subjected to its persecutions.

For three weeks, as has been observed, this state of things has been going on. During that time the Sanitary Superintendent has frequently been in and out of the Mayor's office, and smelled the atrocious stench, but has failed to take any action upon it. The Board of Public Works have been in day after day, but they were not in their rooms, and, therefore, did not discern them. The Mayor bore this condition of affairs with exemplary patience, daily hoping that some one of the city officers would do his duty; but finding no official attention given to it, and being warned by premonitory symptoms that his health would stand the poison no longer, he notified the Board of Health. The communication was laid over to come up in its turn, and when it did come up, was referred to the Board of Public Works. The Board referred it to the sewerage department, which circumlocuted for some days, and the sewerage department went to work on Tuesday afternoon. Yesterday, after three weeks' triumphant occupancy of the building, the enemy was routed.

On inquiry of Mr. McDermott, who does the plumbing work for the Board of Public Works, it appears that the smell had a two-fold origin. When the City Hall was built, the plumber who had charge of connecting the water-closets in the building with the sewers on La Salle and Quincy streets neglected to put traps at the junction, so as to make them tight. On the contrary, at the end of each was an aperture, through which one's hand could be readily thrust. Through these apertures the air rushed with force from the sewer, tainting and poisoning the building with most virulent feculence. It appears that the plumber to whom this work was given was Mr. George Powell, then an alderman, and as these connections were made under ground, and the smell appeared only three weeks ago, the reason why the odor was not perceived before does not appear. The other cause was that the valves of the water-closets were open. This also has been the cause of the stench, without producing any unusual smell. There is certainly no smell now, either above or below, but the question as to why the stench should have lain dormant for one year must be answered.

The reporter inquired why steps had not been taken sooner, and learned that "the smell had not been reported." As if the fearful odor had not penetrated to every quarter of the city building, reporting itself hourly to every nostril in that ugly structure. Such, however, are the Boards of Health and Public Works.

STATE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Examination Before Register Hibbard as to Claims Amounting to $261,000 Presented by the National Loan and Trust Company Against the Bankrupt State—Testimony of J. B. Smith.

An examination took place before Register Hibbard yesterday on the subject of claims amounting to about $261,000 presented by the National Loan and Trust Company against the State Insurance Company. Mr. W. C. Goudy appeared for the bank and offered in evidence seventy-three due bills of different dates and amounts, in the following form:

OFFICE STATE INS. CO., CHICAGO, Oct. 30, 1871.—Due by J. B. Smith on order or demand the sum of four thousand dollars ($4,000), being for loss under Policy No. 11,287, in this Company.

C. M. SMITH, Vice-Pres't.

J. VAN INWAGEN, Secretary.

Indorsed—Pay National Loan and Trust Co., or order, without recourse.

J. B. SMITH.

Sidney Smith appeared for Mr. Perkins, the Assignee of the Insurance Company.

J. B. Smith said he was a resident of Chicago, a paper dealer; was a brother of Charles M. and George C. Smith; he had indorsed the certificate; resided in Chicago at the time of the fire, Oct. 9, 1871; sustained no official relations to the State Insurance Company, but owned, he thought, $1,000 in stock; was not a Director or officer of the Company; the certificates or due bills were issued to him in person at about their dates; the indorsements to the National Loan and Trust Company were made by him; the transfers were not all made at the same date; shortly after the dates on the bills; at the time he purchased the claims he was not a Director or officer in the Trust Company; owned stock in it, had no other connection; at the time he issued the certificates to the Trust Company he had the means of knowing by general rumor that the Insurance Company was insolvent; had no personal knowledge of the insolvency; did not know that he had been informed of it; had the same means of knowing as the general public; supposed the great fire had made the Insurance Company insolvent; understood when he transferred the notes to the Trust Company that the Insurance Company was insolvent; paid an average of 10 cents on the dollar for the certificates; received for transferring them to the Trust Company 15 cents on the dollar; made the purchases with his own funds; they were purchased by the National Loan and Trust Company; did not know whose funds paid for them; he was paid by a check at the time of the transfer; had one check, he thought, on the Third National; another on the Northwestern National; no checks were drawn on the Loan and Trust Company; was paid for the certificates by checks, none of which were drawn on the Loan and Trust Company; the checks were paid on presentation; had no more than public knowledge that the Trust Company made an effort to get the certificates paid in full; had no personal knowledge that the Trust Company charged up the certificates against money on deposit in that bank; in purchasing the certificates he was acting for himself, not for any outsider; George W. McMullen did the business; made the purchases for him; Mr. Van Inwagen bought some of the certificates; they came to him, and he purchased them; authorized no one to purchase for him.

Examined by Mr. Goudy: McMullen was authorized to procure policies, and he did it in his own way; the transfers he thought were all made in November, 1871; they were not very far apart; there were about three transactions in all; could not state positively.

All the depositions taken on former examinations were presented in evidence. In weight they amounted to about ten pounds of legal cap, and were about as long as the Koran.

Adjourned.

A NEEDLESS PERIL.

Danger from Exposed Stocks of Inflammable Oils—A Merchant's Letter.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I am one of the wholesale trade, doing business in the vicinity of the intersection of Wabash avenue and South Water street. The quarter has been well rebuilt, and is full of heavy stocks in the various leading lines. I am also one of those who view with constant uneasiness the careless storage and exposure of incendiary lots of kerosene and dangerous explosive oils, which are handled with much the same freedom as if they were Porto Rico molasses. The practice of several houses in this locality is to keep these hazardous casks piled along the wooden sidewalks, and under them, or ranged on the platforms in the rear of their stores. Leakages keep the vicinity of the casks constantly saturated, and ready to flash into a conflagration at the touch of flame. From such cause a disastrous fire in the very heart of our best business blocks is always in readiness for malicious or even careless kindling.

This is a subject of uneasiness to my neighbors as well as myself, and we believe there are remedies in the statutes for our protection and the protection of the city, if the attention of the authorities can be sufficiently called to the subject. It should be unlawful to keep these oils in the public thoroughfare as a regular place of storage, and yet it is done throughout the year, freely, by parties in the trade.

The constant and appalling succession of disastrous fires with which your daily news columns are loaded, make imperative an increase of caution at all points of exposure, both in our homes and places of business. It is not right that millions of dollars of property should be imperilled in the heart of the city, in order to help the easy handling of extra-hazardous commodities.

A MERCHANT.

OBITUARY.

Among the announcements of the old and respected citizens of Chicago, who have recently passed away, we find the death of an excellent and late citizen of our city chronicled in the New York papers—M. J. Foley, who died at Atlanticville, Long Island, on the 2d instant, at the age of 45. Mr. Foley was recently connected with the house of Hamlin, Hale & Co., and had business relations with the old establishments of Wm. Ross & Co., and that of Ross, Gossage & Co., where his abilities and distinguished merits were prominent influences in rendering him one of the most popular gentlemen associated with the dry goods trade in Chicago. His genial character and literary educational acquirements, had linked him to a wide circle of appreciative and devoted friends, who sincerely mourn his loss, in the bright meridian of his promising life. In the great, calamitous fire of last year, Mr. Foley and an only sister were householders near the Church of the Holy Name, and, with the balance of the residents in that neighborhood, lost everything by the fire. Delicate in health at the time, the terrible physical exhaustion he underwent then helped to accelerate the disease that ultimately carried him into eternity, at his late residence in New York.

Mr. Foley was a native of Kerry, Ireland, and in his youth was a near neighbor of his distinguished countryman, Daniel O'Connell. He emigrated to this country over twenty years ago, and where he established a reputation for probity, ability, and distinguished commercial capacity in the leading houses of New York and Chicago that elevated him to be one of the most accomplished men of the time in his commercial duties.

In consequence of failing health Mr. Foley went to reside by the sea-shore, at Atlanticville, in Long Island, last spring, where he eventually gave up his useful life in the prime of his manhood. His funeral took place in New York last Wednesday, from the residence of his friend, Mr. Conway, on West Forty-ninth street.

The Outrage at Huntingdon, L. I.—A Respectable Vigilance Committee—Nightly Rows Between Two Factions.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.

The recent investigation into the case of the missing Charles G. Kelsey, in Huntingdon, L. I., has developed some curious facts. Kelsey had been annoying a young lady of the village, named Julia Smith, by sending her obscene letters. A gang of masked men tarred and feathered him in a brutal manner. He immediately after disappeared, and it is supposed that he died or was murdered and his body thrown into the bay. It seems that several rich and respectable residents of the village, all members of the First Presbyterian Church, have been banded into a vigilance committee for some time. Nearly two years ago they tarred and feathered another man, who survived. He attempted to have the authors of the outrage indicted by the grand jury, but they were too powerful, and that body paid no attention to him. Now that a murder is involved, the other citizens, headed by Justice Montfort, are determined to stop this high-toned lawlessness. The guilty parties are fighting bitterly against exposure, and the village is the scene of nightly rows between the contending factions. A few days ago Mr. Nelson Samwis, a wealthy shoe dealer, doing business in this city, received an anonymous note, ordering him to leave town because he is on the side of law and order. Kelsey was a member in good standing of the First Presbyterian Church up to the day of his disappearance.

A BLOODY DEED.

An Old Man Killed With an Infernal Machine.

Pittsburgh (Dec. 5) Correspondence of the New York Herald.

The list of fearful crimes is increased by one that was perpetrated at a very early hour this morning at the quiet village of Eldersville, in Washington County, on the line of the Pan Handle Railroad. The victim of the crime is an old man, upwards of seventy years of age, named John Allingham, who with his old wife have lived for many a year in contentment and in happiness in Eldersville. He kept a small grocery and from his sales realized sufficient to maintain him and his aged partner in comfort. Last night he closed up his store at an early hour, as is the custom in a quiet village such as this is, and retired to bed. Some time after midnight Mrs. Allingham was awakened by a dreadful shock, which caused the plastering to fall from the ceiling on to the bed in which she and her husband were sleeping. It was like the report of an old and rusty musket overloaded and which had been completely shattered by the discharge. Her hand gave her intense pain at that moment, and she discovered at once that one of her fingers had been shot away and that streams of blood were dyeing her white nightclothes. The terrified woman jumped from her bed, and, calling on her husband and receiving no response, was almost distracted with fright. She called again, and, getting no reply, again approached the bed, and, placing her injured hand upon his head, found that only a portion of it remained, and that his brains and blood were scattered over the bedclothing and upon the ceiling. An alarm was at once given, and the neighbors who had not been roused from their slumber by the terrific report of the weapon gathered in brief time into the apartment of death. A light revealed a scene calculated to freeze the blood. There, on the bed, which now was stained crimson, lay old Allingham, a bloody and disfigured corpse. Half of his skull was carried away, and a piece of it was buried in the opposite wall, while his brains were scooped out as cleverly and skilfully as if it were the work of an experienced surgeon. The room, which was small, was perfectly strewn with his brains, and blood was splashed high on the wall opposite to the bed.

By this time the neighborhood had been completely alarmed, and the excited people were seen bearing lamps from one house to the other, approaching the scene of the murder. An examination of the premises revealed the most ingenious instrument of death in the shape of a piece of gas or water pipe, about five feet in length and with a bore of two inches. The inhuman wretches, whoever they were, deliberately filled this pipe about half full of powder and slugs of the most deadly description, and, thus prepared for their dastardly deed, wended their way to the old man's home. Evidently they knew the exact location of his bed, which was an easy matter, for the house was small, its apartments limited, and that where the old couple slept was on the ground floor, adjoining the room devoted to the purposes of the grocery.

The deed was most deliberately planned, and full preparations had been made for its execution. A window, without shutters, and with a common calico blind, was affixed in the wall directly opposite the bed. The fiend, or fiends, reared a platform in the yard to the height of the window, and upon this they placed the instrument of destruction. It is possible the exact whereabouts of the head of their intended victim had been precisely ascertained, and the unique weapon was elevated and levelled with a keen eye. A slow match was then placed to it, and, after a lapse of a few minutes, the instrument was discharged, hurling itself back on the instant almost a dozen yards, as if ashamed of the shocking work it had just performed.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 6, 1872.—Henry Briceland, a mulatto, and a carpenter by trade, has been arrested on suspicion of being the murderer of Mr. Allingham. Circumstances are very strongly against him. Trouble about a woman is supposed to have been the cause of the deed.

A FIGHT FOR FURS.

A Feminine Fisticuff in Pittsburgh—A Mill Between Two Sisters-in-Law.

From the Pittsburgh Dispatch, Dec. 6.

Two fashionably dressed women, who bore in features and general appearance an outward respectability, attracted a crowd of at least five hundred persons, at Penn avenue and Sixth street, yesterday afternoon, by a display of independence and muscle. It was about half-past 1 o'clock, and the streets, although the weather was stormy, were well-filled with people. The two met at the corner of the thoroughfare. One was large and of particularly fine appearance, dressed with great neatness, and apparently not over 25 years of age. She wore a large fur cape of the best sable, and carried in her hand a muff of the same material. The other was much the smaller, but the prettiest of the two, and was more plainly dressed, though she would have attracted attention among a hundred of the usual promenaders of Fifth avenue, by the general neatness of her costume. As the two suddenly came face to face, there was an instant's hesitation, and then an earnest conversation for two or three minutes. Finally the littler one made a grab for the muff in the other's hands, and seemed determined to get it away from her. The large one held back for a moment, then planted her fist squarely in the other's face, sending her reeling back and making the blood trickle down from her pretty little nose in a continuous stream. She, hesitating a minute, seemed a little inclined to back out, as the blow had been witnessed by the bystanders and a crowd was rapidly collecting, but with a quick, intelligent glance at the furs, she changed her intention and went at the other, and the blows began to patter about the large one's ears like peas in a hopper. They were returned in good earnest, and a livelier mill than was ever fought in the prize ring took place in the crowded thoroughfare and in the presence of a throng of people, every moment growing larger. The little one was not so scientific as the other, and went at it as if throwing stones, while the large one struck out from the shoulder rather awkwardly, but with considerable execution. One of her right-handers caught in the other's hair and down it came, flowing over her shoulders in a tangled mass of rich golden brown, reaching below her waist. This accident seemed to fire her soul to more active measures, and unhooking a stylish little hand satchel from her belt she belabored her antagonist with it until the handle broke off. By this time the fight had continued for upwards of ten minutes, and no effort had been made by the spectators to put a stop to it. The affair was getting serious, however. The large woman's face was considerably swollen, and one of her eyes gave signs of going into half-mourning, and the other, though plucky as ever, was crying a little at the blood which kept dripping down on her handsome cloak. She still kept hold of the large one's muff, however, and was apparently determined to take any quantity of punishment before letting it go. At this juncture a man stepped between them, while others caught hold of both and drew them away from each other. The big one was hustled in the direction of the drugstore opposite the St. Clair Hotel, while the little one, with the captured muff, slipped away in the crowd and took refuge in a neighboring clothing establishment. Here she proceeded to arrange her hair and dress, crying bitterly from mortification all the while. To the proprietor of the store, though refusing to give her name, she told the following story, as the primary cause of the disreputable affray:

The other woman was her sister-in-law, she said, and had never been on good terms with her since her marriage to the other's brother. Her husband had been very fond of her, and had indulged her in everything, letting her dress a good deal better than his sister. She had especially wanted a set of furs, and he had purchased for her the valuable ones which the large woman was wearing when the little affair occurred. The sister, however, was jealous of her because she dressed so well, and had done everything to create trouble between the husband and wife. His ears were poisoned with so much cunning that a few months ago he left her, and, of all the precious things, her most precious furs had been taken with him and given to the enemy. Although she was deeply grieved at the husband's defection, she thought she might have stood that, but to see the cause of her trouble flaunting the emblems of her victory on the public streets was too much, and "she wanted those furs; that was all." As she said this, and caught sight of the muff, her tears dried up like mist in the sunlight, and she proceeded with the balance of her toilet with evident satisfaction. Having proceeded in making herself presentable again, she thanked the gentleman for his kindness, and, being allowed to use the rear door for the purpose of escaping the curious crowd which still lingered about the scene of the combat, tripped away as if nothing had happened. What became of the other one is not known. During the whole time no policemen appeared, the usual corner men being on duty on the South Side, and the regular force not having yet gone on duty.

PERSONAL.

President Smith forbids the opening of the Dartmouth College Reading Room on Sunday.

—Colonel Burdett, of Missouri, now in Congress, is a candidate for Clerk of the next House.

—Miss Nellie Grant will soon officiate as bridesmaid for Miss Borie, of Philadelphia, the niece of Secretary Borie.

—F. W. Cotzhausen, of Milwaukee, has resigned as counsel for the Personal Liberty League, having been elected to the Wisconsin Senate.

—Mrs. Lugner, wife of a Westchester County, N.Y., minister, is the only surviving relative of John Howard Payne, the author of "Home, Sweet Home."

—W. P. Dewey, of Lancaster, Wis., appointed Surveyor General of Dakota Territory, is a younger brother of ex-Governor Nelson Dewey.

—Mr. Gaston, Mayor of Boston, re-elected, lives in Roxbury, and Mr. Pierce, the rival candidate, in Dorchester; by annexing a new town once in two years, Boston may keep up the succession of Mayors for some time to come.

—It is stated that Dr. Le Baron Russell, of Boston, and other friends of Ralph Waldo Emerson, gave the philosopher a purse of $10,000 just before he left Boston on his voyage to Europe.

—General Woolley, Deputy Governor of the Milwaukee Soldiers' Home, will exchange places with General Hincks, of Hampton, Va. Chaplain Ludwick will exchange places with the Chaplain at Augusta, Me.

—Napoleon, Ohio, will soon be honored with the presence of Governor Scott, of South Carolina, who has made all the money he wants out of the negroes of that State, and returns to spend it among his old neighbors.

—Thomas H. Dudley, late United States Consul at Liverpool, is employed by the Department of Justice to assist in the settlement of the claims of American citizens in England arising under the Treaty of Washington.

—Jesse Hunt, lately deceased, was elected Mayor of Baltimore in 1832 and 1834, and was afterwards, for ten years, Register of the city. Since 1847 he has been President of the Eutaw Savings Bank.

—Professor J. B. Turner, of Jacksonville, Ill., has appealed to the Courts in the matter of $1,500 cash and $6,000 in notes, given by him to a travelling cheat, in purchase of county rights to manufacture and sell a gas machine now discovered to be worthless.

—The Rev. R. L. Stanton, for the last year or two connected with the New York *Independent*, is to be associated with Dr. Monfort in the editorship of the *Herald and Presbyter*, in Cincinnati; and the Rev. C. E. Babb will shortly retire from the paper.

—Governor (elect) Dix, of New York, has already selected his staff, viz: John F. Rathbone, of Albany, Adjutant General; William H. Morris, of Putnam, Inspector General; John N. Knapp, of Cayuga, Quartermaster General; Rufus H. King, of Albany, Paymaster General; Robert C. Pruyn, of Albany, Messrs. Fish and Stewart, of New York, and Griswold, of Troy, Aides-de-Camp.

—W. W. Dantz, of Princeton, Wis., killed in the recent accident on the Pennsylvania Central, lost his leg during the war, and for two or three winters was furnished employment about the Capitol at Madison. Recently Congressman Sawyer secured him a position as door-keeper in the House of Representatives at Washington. He was on his way there when a railroad accident killed him, together with his wife and child.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

Carson & Brown's paper-mill, at Dalton, Mass., was burned Saturday evening. Loss, $125,000.

—Colonel Overton's experiment of importing Kentucky cattle to Florida, for dairy purposes, has proved a failure.

—A young lady at Gratiot, Mich., still a minor, has two husbands living, to each of whom she has been married twice within a few months.

—A fearful political struggle is going forward for the office of State Librarian of Indiana, between a colored man and a white woman.

—Maria Mangin Brown, lately of Mayfair, England, having neglected to make a will, and being without heirs, has enriched the British Government by some $1,250,000.

—A Maine Democrat, after vainly scrutinizing the election returns in quest of gains for his party, expresses the opinion that "Democracy is kind of onsoddered."

—There is a movement revived to annex West Florida to Alabama, Middle Florida to Georgia, and make East Florida constitute the State.

—The Young Men's Christian Association of Grand Rapids, Mich., contemplate the erection of a large building to contain a hall, etc., at a cost of $50,000.

—One firm in Saginaw, Mich., has shipped during the season about closing 162,580 barrels of salt, the greater part of which was shipped by rail.

—The Mobile (Ala.) & Northwestern Railroad Company has built twenty-five miles of road, spent $680,000 and "busted." Its assets are placed at $30,000.

—General Mix proposes to organize a company, and erect car building shops at Allegan, Mich., at an expense of $100,000, provided the citizens subscribe $25,000.

—The Supreme Court of California has just decided that, until the new code goes into effect in January, the testimony of a Chinese or Mongolian witness is not admissable, under existing law, against a white person.

—A party of eight gentlemen hunting in Florida secured five bears, fifteen deer, ten ducks, eighty-five squirrels, one crane, one alligator, and caught 505 pounds of catfish and bream, one opossum, and five parroquets. Deer are represented to be very plentiful.

—William Teal, of Rutherford County, N. C., died on the way home from Albany, N. Y., where he was sent to serve three years as a dreadful Ku-Klux. He was dying of consumption; and his devoted wife, who had secured his pardon, had brought him to Norfolk, Va., on his way home, when death put an end to his sufferings. He was 28 years old, and leaves a widow and three small children in very necessitous circumstances.

—A Brooklyn Justice recently dismissed the case before him and discharged all the prisoners, because he was too drunk to proceed with the business before the court.

—For the past two weeks there has been considerable commotion among a number of Baltimore building societies, caused by two Secretaries absconding, and taking with them upwards of $32,000 in cash. One of these said to have absconded is credited with fleecing five societies out of $20,000, whilst the other worthy was content to secure $12,000. Scores of poor men and women have been robbed of the savings of years.

—Some years ago a young woman in the City of New York wore $50,000 worth of diamonds at her wedding, and now we find a poor sewing woman in Louisville who supports a disabled husband and a large family and pays rent by making sixteen pairs of pantaloons a week for only $4. However, the young woman who was married in New York is not the poor woman who lives in Louisville.

—The narrowest gauge yet attempted for a railway is doubtless that constructed in one of the English mining districts, where the line is only eight inches wide. The same engineer was afterward engaged by the Government to construct a line at Aldershot for military purposes. The gauge is eighteen inches, and a speed of between twenty and thirty miles an hour has been attained on it.

—Two Pittsburgh ladies presented an enormous American flag during the campaign to a politico-military association whose views agreed with their own. After the battle was fought and won, the association having no further use for the banner, asked their Captain's acceptance of it. He complied, and now the ladies, offended at this disposition of their gift, have brought suit against the recipient.

—The *Valley Virginian* learns that a young madam living on Middle River, in Augusta County, desired to visit her neighbor on the opposite bank, and not having her horse or vehicle convenient, whether from the prevalence of the epizootic or not we did not learn, resorted to the novel expedient of taking two chairs, and continuing the process of placing one in advance of her as she stepped on the other, succeeded in crossing the stream dry-shod.

—The following statement gives a summary of the wrecks on the Long Island and New Jersey coasts in the season of 1871-'72: Number of vessels wrecked, 22; total value of vessels wrecked, so far as reported, $281,800; total value of property saved, $288,956; total value of property lost, $195,144; total number of lives saved, 206. On the entire line of this terrible coast, upon which 22 vessels were wrecked, not one life was lost.

—In Wyoming women not only vote but sit on juries. They are not, however, deprived of other "heaven-given rights," so long conceded to them by common consent of all mankind. A women in that progressive Territory being lately obliged to serve on a jury against her will took her baby along, and the youngster set up such a vigorous protest that the Court was fain to excuse the juror from serving. Even in Wyoming the right of taking care of babies is conceded to women as having precedence over that of serving the public.

—A young woman named Hildebrand recently had a narrow escape of her life while working in a woollen-mill at Wabash, Ind. Her hair was flowing loosely upon her shoulders, and, being employed close to a line shaft, it suddenly became entangled with it, and wound around it so tightly that the poor girl was dragged about in a shocking manner. Her brains would immediately have been dashed out but for the promptitude of a fellow-laborer, who seized and held her until the hair was torn from the scalp.

—On last Tuesday and Wednesday the Educational Committee of the Illinois Conference of the Episcopal Methodist Church (better known as the Methodist Church South) met in Jacksonville, Ill., for the purpose of locating their proposed new College. Some of the delegates not being present, it was thought best to postpone the meeting until Tuesday and Wednesday, Jan. 28 and 29, consequently nothing of importance was transacted by the Assembly. But few bids were presented from other localities of the State. Lewiston, Fulton County, offers land and money to the amount of $19,500.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

When Dumb Animals cry out their gladness,—when cripples take up their beds and walk,—when Rheumatism is banished,—stiff joints made limber, and swellings disappear as if by magic, well may we inquire into the secrets of the wonderful Centaur Liniment. There has never been anything like it. It has performed more cures of flesh, bone and muscle ailments upon man and beast in the past three months, than all other articles have in three hundred years.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. It regulates the stomach, cures wind colic, and causes natural sleep. It is a substitute for castor oil.

BANKING.

SPECIAL AND PERPETUAL CHARTER.

THE BANK OF CHICAGO.

GENERAL BANKING AND SAVINGS BANK.

South Side Office now open in our new premises,

Corner LaSalle and Randolph-sts.

Exchange on all parts Bought and Sold.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS.

Money sent by Telegraph to New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.

SAMUEL J. WALKER, President.

W. H. PARK, Cashier. J. J. McCARTHY, Ass't Cashier.

West Side Office at 107 West Randolph-st., Rice and Jackson's Block.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Strangers and Others

In need of medical advice may obtain the same by calling at the

DESPLAINES-ST. DISPENSARY,

Whose attending Physicians, Surgeons, and Chemists are well known men of ability.

Medical and Surgical Diseases

OF MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN are scientifically treated. All cases of

CANCER

Will be treated by a regular qualified Physician and Surgeon, who has made treatment and cure of CANCER a specialty.

Diseases of the SKIN, NERVOUS SYSTEM, affections of the HEART, THROAT, or LUNGS, in fact any ACUTE or CHRONIC disease will meet with prompt attention. Persons affected with Cancer are invited to call and investigate the evidence of cures effected.

Persons at a distance, unable to call, must state full particulars of the case.

For further information, call at or address

DESPLAINES-ST. DISPENSARY,

199 Desplaines-st.

Side entrance on Price-place.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

HO! FOR EUROPE.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

Established, 1840.

RATES ADVANCED.

To or from British points - - - - $30.00

To or from German points - - - - 35.00

To or from Bremen or Skandinavian points - - - - - - - - 38.00

P. H. DuVERNET, General Western Agent, 72 Market-st.

White Star Line.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL—New and full-powered steamships; the six largest in the world.

OCEANIC, CELTIC, REPUBLIC, ATLANTIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC.

5,000 tons burden—3,000 h. p. each. Sailing from New York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor the day following. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivalled, combining safety, speed and comfort. Saloons, staterooms, smoking-room, and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeon and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can obtain steerage prepaid certificates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, etc. Excursion tickets granted at the lowest rates. Drafts from £1 upward. For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York.

J. H. SPARKS, General Agent.

Or to the White Star Line Office, 96 South Market-st. Chicago. A. LAGERGREN, Agent.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Supplies.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, OFFICE CLERK OF COUNTY COURT, CHICAGO, Dec. 6, 1872.

In pursuance of instructions from the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, public notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 12th day of December, 1872, at noon, for furnishing Cook County with all blank books, stationery, printing, etc., required for the use of the county for one year. Also all the meal, provisions, flour, butter, groceries, dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, medicines, etc., needed for the Insane Asylum, County Poor House, County Hospital, and County Agent, for one year, ending Dec. 31, 1873, to be delivered at such places and at such times as the County may direct.

All bidders will be required to enter into bond, with two sureties, to be approved by the County Clerk, in a sum sufficient to guarantee the faithful performance of the contract, the county reserving the right to reject any or all bids, if deemed expedient to do so.

Payments to be made promptly, in cash, immediately after the bills shall have been audited by the Board.

All proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Supplies," and addressed to, and deposited with, the County Clerk of Cook County.

JOSEPH POLLAK, County Clerk.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

EAST ST. LOUIS RAIL MILL FOR SALE.

The proprietors offer for sale the above very valuable property, situated on the triangle formed by the Ohio & Mississippi, Vandalia & Indianapolis, and St. Louis railroads, in East St. Louis. The position of this mill for business and its facilities for procuring iron and coal render it one of the best, if not the best locations in this part of the country. St. Louis is confessedly now one of the cheapest pig-iron markets in the Union. The cost of transporting pig-iron to this mill is only 70 cents per ton. Coal of the best quality mined in this region is delivered daily in the mill at a cost of 8¼ cents per bushel, or $1.56¼ per ton. An abundant supply of soft water from a never-failing stream that forms one of the boundaries of the mill land; immediate connection with all the railroads of Illinois and the States beyond, and with those of Missouri by a transfer boat, on which loaded cars come into the mill-yard at a cost of 60 cents per ton freight; these form some of the important advantages of this location. The buildings and machinery are in excellent order, with an abundance of business from the neighboring roads, both for re-rolling and new rails. The capacity of the mill is from 400 to 500 tons per week, double turn, and the sole reason for sale is the inability of the owners to give it personal attention. For particulars address GERARD B. ALLEN & CO., or ADOLPHUS MEIER, St. Louis.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages OF FRACTIONAL CURRENCY FOR SALE AT TRIBUNE OFFICE.

BANKING.

P. O. Box 2692. 37 Broad-st.

KNOBLAUCH & LICHTENSTEIN,

CHAS. KNOBLAUCH, PAUL LICHTENSTEIN, BANKERS, New York. "DEUTSCHE BANK Act. Ges." of Berlin. Special Partner with $500,000.

We are prepared to make reasonable advances on consignments to us or our friends abroad.

AMUSEMENTS.

SCOTT-SIDDONS READINGS.

To-morrow Night,

The Great Histrionic Artist,

SCOTT-SIDDONS

WILL MAKE HER LAST APPEARANCE ON THE WEST SIDE IN THE Union Park Congregational Church.

SATURDAY NIGHT, Michigan-av. Baptist Church.

Admission, 75 cents. Reserved Seats, $1. For sale at Carpenter & Sheldon's Book Store, 958 Wabash-av.; Buck & Rayner's Drug Store, corner Madison and State-sts. for the South Side; West Side Library, 229 West Madison-st., and Bell's Drug Store, 496 West Madison, corner Sheldon-st. for the West Side.

REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, OF BROOKLYN, WILL LECTURE IN THE MICHIGAN-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, ON THE SOUTH SIDE, On Thursday Evening of This Week, Dec. 12, Subject—GRUMBLER & CO., AND IN THE THIRD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, ON THE WEST SIDE, On Friday Evening, Dec. 13, Rough and Tumble Experience in California.

Admission, 75 cents. Reserved Seats, $1.00.

Reserved Seats can be obtained on Friday, Dec. 6, at Carpenter & Sheldon's, 958 Wabash-av.; Buck & Rayner's Drug Store, corner of State and Madison-sts.; and on the West Side at West Side Library, 229 West Madison-st., and at Bell's Drug Store, corner Madison and Sheldon-sts.

STANDARD HALL, CONCERT FOR THE BENEFIT OF ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, BY THE CHICAGO MUSICAL COLLEGE, At STANDARD HALL, corner Michigan-av. and Thirteenth-st. (entrance on Thirteenth-st.), FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 13, 1872, AT 8 O'CLOCK.

Admission, $1. Tickets for sale at the College Buildings, 493 Wabash-av. and 418 West Adams-st.; and at Cobb's Library, 471 Wabash-av., and at the door.

☞ Pupils of the College will receive their tickets at Standard Hall, Friday morning, Dec. 13, at 11 o'clock.

AIKEN'S THEATRE. Wabash-av. and Congress-st.

Continued success of the famous tragedian,

LAWRENCE BARRETT.

This (Thursday) evening LAST NIGHT OF HAMLET.

And the great cast. Friday Evening—BENEFIT OF LAWRENCE BARRETT, OTHELLO! With Lawrence Barrett, Frank E. Aiken, and Frank Lawlor in the cast.

Saturday at 2½ p. m.—Grand Lawrence Barrett and Hamlet Matinee.

Monday—JULIUS CÆSAR.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

CROWDED HOUSES attest the marvellous popularity of the world-famed

Miss Lydia Thompson, AND HER UNEQUALLED COMBINATION, Who pronounce the burlesque of BLUE BEARD

Unexceptionably chaste and entertaining, and is undoubtedly the success of the season. BLUE BEARD cannot be prolonged beyond the present week.

Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.

Secure seats without extra charge and avoid the rush at the opening of the doors.

NIXON'S.

LAST NIGHTS AND BENEFIT OF Leo Hudson.

GREAT DOUBLE BILL, Jack Sheppard and Mazeppa.

Saturday—Farewell Matinee.

Monday, Dec. 16—The real BUFFALO BILL, TEXAS JACK, and TEN SIOUX AND PAWNEE CHIEFS in Ned Buntline's great drama, "BUFFALO BILL."

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE. Randolph-st., between Clark and LaSalle.

MONDAY, Dec. 9, and every evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, first appearance of Hooley's new

Comedy Company

In Henry J. Byron's latest society comedy, entitled PARTNERS FOR LIFE!

JOHN DILLON..........as..........MUGGLES

And an apropos Operatic Bagatelle.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

MISS JANE COOMBS AS LADY GAY SPANKER, In Boucicault's Brilliant Comedy, LONDON ASSURANCE. MAGNIFICENTLY PRODUCED. EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

☞ Secure your seats. Next week, LADY OF LYONS.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE. Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State-sts.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

LOOK AT THE GREAT COMBINATION. First week of the popular Comedian, BILLY RICE.

The truly wonderful Song and Dance Artists, MACKIN and WILSON. The great Characterizer, J. H. MILBOURN. A new and varied programme. Every evening and Saturday Matinee.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Monday Evening, Dec. 9, every night and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees,

MISS LELIA ELLIS, The Fairy Star SAPPHO. Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Ellis, in their celebrated specialty, THE BELLES OF THE KITCHEN.

Bobby Newcomb, Charley Howard, Miss Lula Delmay, Miss Mary Blake, and the Star Company in a New Bill, concluding with the Fairy Extravaganza entitled PRINCE AMABEL; OR, THE FAIRY ROSES.

ASHLAND AVENUE FESTIVAL.

The ladies of the Ashland Avenue Presbyterian Church will give an entertainment for the benefit of their Society, on Thursday evening, Dec. 12, at the residence of M. D. Buchanan, Esq., No. 102 Ashland avenue. Coffee, oysters, and other refreshments will be served during the evening. The ladies will also offer for sale a variety of choice and elegant fancy and useful articles suitable for the holidays. The house will be open at 7 o'clock. The friends of the Ashland Avenue Church in all parts of the city, and particularly those in the neighborhood are invited.

TO RENT.

CENTRAL HALL, Northeast corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st.

The largest, best arranged, and furnished in the city, can now be rented for day or evening entertainments. In addition to the large supper-room attached, there is a ladies' private parlor, and also hat and cloak room for gentlemen and ladies.

A new dancing floor, 54x80 feet, has also been constructed after the most approved Eastern model, with a capacity for two hundred couples. The Hall is beautifully decorated, and seats comfortably 800 people.

Terms are $40 for evening entertainments, $25 for dancing parties, except on holiday evenings, and $40 a day for fairs lasting longer than one day.

It is the only Hall accessible by cars and stages from all parts of the city.

Parties desiring to rent will apply to WALTER H. MATTOCKS, 523 Wabash-av.

EDUCATIONAL.

KEMPER HALL.

A select school for girls and young ladies, reopens JAN. 15th. The elegant comforts, the thoroughness of training, and discipline as to manners and character, and the superior mode and course of instruction have attracted for its patrons many leading people of Chicago and the Northwest.

For particulars apply to GEO. M. EVERHART, D.D., [illegible]

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ¶ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 3:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	¶9:00 p. m.	‡7:30 a. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	¶9:00 p. m.	‡7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	¶9:00 p. m.	‡7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 3:10 p. m.

¶Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:15 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	9:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	* 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	* 1:50 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:15 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:35 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:35 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:35 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
**Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*12:10 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:15 p. m.	* 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 4:30 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 5:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:00 p. m.	* 7:35 p. m.

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner Congress-st. and Michigan-av.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	* 8:00 a. m.	‡ 8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 4:20 p. m.	‡ 2:50 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	* 9:20 p. m.	‡ 9:15 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:00 a. m. and 9:15 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket office, 51 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Dubuque Day Express	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:10 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:45 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	†11:00 p. m.	‡ 5:45 a. m.
Green Bay Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 7:15 p. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Leavenworth Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southwest corner Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 9:20 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	†9:00 p. m.	*§6:30 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	*12:00 m.	* 1:50 p. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	*10:15 a. m.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out-freight office, corner of Ada and Kinzie-sts. In-freight office at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner Halsted and Carroll-sts. Freight and Ticket office, 161 Washington-st.

Taking effect Dec. 1, 1872.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:40 a. m.	* 1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	† 7:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:15 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 8:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:45 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:30 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:35 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:00 a. m.
Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	* 5:30 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

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STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Fifth National Bank of Chicago, for the election of directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of said bank, in Chicago, on Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1873, between the hours of 3 and 5 p. m.

ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Cashier.

Chicago, Dec. 10, 1872.

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CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S TRIBUNE.

FIRST PAGE—Proceedings in Congress—Burning of the Fifth Avenue Hotel—Miscellaneous Washington Items—Advertisements.
SECOND PAGE—Omaha Letter—Important Railway Developments in Nebraska—From Chicago to Denver [communication]—Chicago Harbor Improvements—The Kansas United States Senatorship—San Francisco Letter—Obituary: Samuel N. Pike—The Life Insurance Controversy.
THIRD PAGE—The Pumphandle Homicide—Miscellaneous Local Items—A Bloody Deed: An Old Man Killed with an Infernal Machine—A Fight for Furs—General News Items—Railroad Time Table—Advertisements.
FOURTH PAGE—Editorials: The Boston Municipal Election; Mr. Banks' Resolution; Railroad Aid Swindles; Special Legislation—Current News Items.
FIFTH PAGE—Railroad News—The Winslow Affair—The Law Courts—Advertisements.
SIXTH PAGE—Monetary and Commercial—Marine Intelligence.
SEVENTH PAGE—The Louisville Lottery—China: Celebration of the Marriage of the Emperor—Small Advertisements: Real Estate, For Sale, Wanted, To Rent, Boarding, Lodging, Etc.
EIGHTH PAGE—Foreign News—Miscellaneous Telegrams.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. Engagement of Lawrence Barrett. "Hamlet."

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Miss Jane Coombs. "London Assurance."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. The Lydia Thompson Troupe. "Blue Beard."

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. New Comedy Company. "Partners for Life." Operatic Bagatelle.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. The Lelia Ellis Ballad Opera Company.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE—Clinton street, between Washington and Randolph. Leo Hudson as "Mazeppa."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THIS SPLENDID hair dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect dye. Harmless, reliable, and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces immediately a superb black or natural brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft, and beautiful. The genuine, signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists. CHARLES BATCHELOR, Proprietor, N. Y.

The Chicago Tribune.

Thursday Morning, December 12, 1872.

Mayor Hall has been publicly reproved by the Committee of Seventy for the appointments which, just as his term is at its end, he has made to fill important vacancies, which he should have left to his successor, under whom these offices must be administered.

Senator Sumner's Oblivion bill, as it is called, which seeks to do away with all the official mementoes of our civil war, has roused the ire of a member of the Massachusetts Legislature, who has offered in that body a resolution scolding the Senator for "this attempt to degrade the loyal soldiery of the nation and their grand achievements."

Gambetta, together with Louis Blanc and eighty-six other Radicals, has issued a manifesto in which he demands that the Assembly, which he called "a herd of beasts" in his Grenoble speech, be dissolved, and that a new election be held in order to secure an Assembly free from the factions that disable the Versailles Assembly, and undivided in its support of Thiers and the Republic.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* sees a dreadful condition of things in the fact that a few of the Greeley Electors cast their votes for Hendricks the other day,—death having deprived them of the candidate of their choice. The fact that all the Republican members of the North Carolina Legislature voted for Merrimon for United States Senator, and elected him, has not attracted the animadversion of that journal.

The Italians who intrusted themselves to a band of emigrant swindlers, who contracted to take them to South America but abandoned them in New York in hopeless destitution, are now lying at Castle Garden in a starving condition. Most of them do not know that they are not in Buenos Ayres. Immediate action on the part of Secretary Fish in their behalf has been called for by the authorities of New York.

The measurement of grain in the city elevators continues, with results which will undoubtedly restore confidence to the warehouse business, so seriously shaken by the developments in the Munn & Scott houses. The reports of the official examination of the two elevators of Armour, Dole & Co. and that of Munger, Wheeler & Co show no discrepancies between the amount of grain in store and the amount called for by outstanding receipts.

It is probable that Hon. Shelby M. Cullom will be the next Speaker of the Illinois House of Representatives. Mr. Cullom has once filled that position with credit to himself and to the State. There is probably no member of the House better qualified, by experience and good temper, to discharge the delicate duties of the Speakership. It may be added that Mr. Cullom is commendably free from the taint of demagogism.

Commissioner Douglass' plan for reducing the expenses of the Internal Revenue Bureau is making good way in Congress. It has been approved by the House, and the Senate Finance Committee yesterday reported the House bill favorably to the Senate, with amendments, giving the Commissioner power to abolish the offices of Assessor and Assistant Assessor, in any district, at any time he may think proper before the middle of next year, and authorizing the appointment of twenty-five additional agents until July 1, 1874.

Mr. Senator Ferry, of Michigan, has interposed an objection in the Senate to the passage of the bill remitting duties on building materials imported into Boston. He demands that lumber shall be stricken from the list of free articles. Some other Senator objects to allowing imported articles now in warehouse to be withdrawn under this act, and upon these two points the old fight over the Chicago bill is to be renewed in the Senate. It is to be seen whether any Boston member will procure or consent to except lumber from the list of building materials. Surely no Illinois member will.

Governor Lewis, of Alabama, ordered the Sheriff of Montgomery yesterday to seize the Capitol in which one of the Legislatures is sitting. When that officer attempted to execute the warrant on the Senate he was promptly arrested by order of that body, which also directed the Sergeant-at-Arms to call out the militia and resist any interference of the Federal troops, and then adjourned. The Sheriff sought to enter the House with his warrant, but was prevented by the Sergeant-at-Arms. The Court House Legislature also sat yesterday, and did nothing but add to its numbers another of the defeated candidates.

The next House of Representatives will consist of 292 members, an increase of 48 over any previous Congress. In addition to this, it is announced that there will be in attendance some thirty persons claiming seats to which others have been declared elected. As the contesting of seats has become a matter of business, which the House has encouraged by voting the unsuccessful candidate the pay and mileage of a member, it is possible that even this large number will be increased before December next. In addition to the pecuniary profit of contesting an election, the House has of late years, in repeated cases, offered the additional inducement of excluding elected members of the minority party to admit political friends of the majority, though it is fair to say that the House Committee on Elections have strenuously opposed that immoral practice.

A feeling of uneasiness is prevalent among the leading mercantile houses in the rebuilt wholesale quarter of the city lying north of Lake street and east of State street, at the careless and unlawful exposure of kerosene and dangerous inflammable oils by parties in the trade. These are in numerous instances kept in casks, to the number of a score or more, on wooden sidewalks, or piled in areas surrounded by combustibles. These pine sidewalk planks are at all times saturated by leakages, and it would be the easiest of achievements for an incendiary, or even the dropped match of a careless smoker, to start a fire, the end of which it would not be so easy to calculate. The facts on this subject, presented elsewhere in a communication from a merchant, deserve the attention of the authorities, and instant reform of the practice of which complaint is made.

The *Staats-Zeitung* has a savage attack on Mayor Medill, alleging that, in making up the Committees of the Common Council, he has ignored the claims of the Germans (to wit.: those of Ald. Schaffner), and has packed the Committees in the interest of the Temperance and Sunday law fanatics. We judge from the general complexion of the Committees that the Mayor made them up with exclusive reference to an honest and economical administration of the City Government, without regard to nationality or any other extraneous and impertinent consideration. Having this object in view, he would naturally overlook the claims of Ald. Schaffner. As regards the Temperance and Sunday laws, we do not believe that the Mayor has constituted any Committee with special reference to those subjects. It is more probable that they have been seized upon by the *Staats-Zeitung* to give point to its dissatisfaction in the matter of Schaffner.

There is a hubbub in Iowa concerning the appointment of a Pension Agent at DesMoines. The *State Register*, in its issue of the 8th inst., devotes two columns of its ample space to the imbroglio. It appears that Mr. Albert W. Swalm, editor of the Jefferson *Bee*, was appointed Pension Agent, some two weeks ago, in place of Stewart Goodrell, deceased; that his commission was duly made out and forwarded, but was intercepted by telegraph before it reached him, and that Mr. B. F. Gue, of DesMoines, has since been appointed. The *Register* alleges that Senator Harlan caused the change to be made, because Mr. Swalm had opposed his (Harlan's) re-election. It appears that Mr. Gue also opposed Mr. Harlan's re-election, though not so exasperatingly as Mr. Swalm. The *Register* cites a dozen or more newspapers, representing all sorts of factions, to prove that Swalm was entitled to the place, and that he has been foully dealt with.

Instructions were given to the House Judiciary Committee, yesterday, to report whether Congress had, under its power to regulate commerce between the States, any right to interfere with extortionate charges for transportation. There was a brief debate on the Bounty Land bill. How this measure would work, one of its opponents said, might be judged from the effects of a similar gift by New York to the soldiers of the Mexican War. Land warrants were given these veterans, which they sold for $36,000,000 to land sharks, who, in turn, sold them for $150,000,000, pocketing the difference at the expense of the actual settlers. If only one-tenth of the 2,000,000 persons entitled to land under this law applied for their scrip in one year, 32,000,000 acres would be thrown on the market and the result would be, that for warrants costing $10 soldiers might get barely $5. At this point, through the ingenuity of the Pennsylvania members, the debate was turned to the more vital questions, how large a proportion of the Union troops were Republicans, and what was the real character of the Grand Army of the Republic. Before they were decided the morning hour expired.

The Legislature of South Carolina has elected one S. C. Patterson to the United States Senate. The rival candidates were R. K. Scott, the present Governor, and Mr. Elliott, a colored man, at present a member of Congress. Mr. Patterson is a Pennsylvanian, sent down to South Carolina by Simon Cameron, and has amused himself during his temporary residence there by extensive manipulations of State aid voted to railroads. How he came to be elected may be judged from a statement of the circumstances: The Legislature is composed of 96 colored men, and 64 whites; the last including 31 Opposition. The Republican vote was 126, of which 96 was colored. The State is bankrupt. It cannot borrow a dollar; cannot pay the interest on the debt; has been compelled to repudiate half the bonds issued and sold last year; has no money in the Treasury, not even enough to pay the ordinary *per diem* of the members. Mr. Patterson had an abundance of money at his command,—much more than Scott could put up; Elliott had no money, his capital being his complexion. The impecunious condition of the Treasury was notorious. Patterson was elected on the first ballot.

The rumored offer of the editorship of the New York *Tribune* to Mr. Colfax, and its acceptance by him, is more or less discussed by the newspapers, some of which impute to him extraordinary endowments in the profession of journalism, while others think that he will be merely a figure-head, and that the work on the paper will be done by more experienced hands. Mr. Colfax has been successful as a politician beyond most of his contemporaries. He has had no experience that is worth anything as an editor, and he is not a conspicuously able writer, as Mr. Greeley certainly was. But any discussion of his probable success or failure as Mr. Greeley's successor is premature. The proof of the pudding will be in the eating thereof. In the republic of newspapers, as in the republic of letters, there is no privileged class. Every man passes for what he is worth, and Mr. Colfax will be no exception from the rule. We apprehend that the New York *Times* will be about the last paper in the country to discover Mr. Colfax's merits after he shall have entered upon the discharge of his new duties. Meanwhile, he will be cordially welcomed by all fair-minded journalists to his new field of labor.

The Chicago produce markets were rather tame yesterday, with little change in prices, except in wheat. Mess pork was quiet and easier, at $11.80@11.87½ cash, and $11.87½@12.00 seller March. Lard was in good demand and firm at $7.10 per 100 lbs cash, and $7.55@7.60 seller March. Meats were quiet and firm, at 3⅝c for part salted shoulders; 5⅝c for do short ribs; 6c for do short clear, and 7⅛@7½c per lb for 15-lb green hams. Highwines were quiet and firm at 89c per gallon. Dressed hogs were dull and easier at 4½c per lb. Flour was quiet and steady. Wheat was less active, and averaged 1⅝c lower, closing firm, at $1.11½ cash, and $1.12¾ seller January. Corn was dull but firm, at ½@⅝c decline, closing at 31⅛c cash, and 31⅝c seller January. Oats were quiet and easier, at 25@25⅛c seller the month, and 25⅛@25¼c seller January. Rye was quiet and strong at ½c advance, at 61@61½c for No. 2. Barley was steady and more active, at 60½@61c for No. 2; 50@50½c for No. 3, and 60½@61c seller January. Live hogs were active and closed steady at about the prices current yesterday afternoon, or at $3.70@3.90. The cattle and sheep markets were dull, the former at a further decline of 25c per 100 lbs.

The latest operation in the land-grabbing business is that now pending before the House of Representatives. It is a bill entitling every soldier, sailor, or the widow or children of any soldier or sailor, to enter a half section of land and to sell the certificate of entry to any person who will agree to settle upon and cultivate the same. This bill will take, to satisfy all claims under it, 80,000,000 acres of land, or perhaps twice that amount. The fraud of the bill is in its declared purpose to secure a homestead to the soldiers and sailors. Any soldier or sailor, or a widow, or any child, male or female, can enter, now, a homestead of public land, free of cost; but that homestead is not transferable, nor is the title complete, until after a stated number of years of occupancy and cultivation. There is, therefore, no sailor, or soldier, or widow, who is debarred by any law from acquiring a homestead at any time. But this bill is not designed to secure homesteads. The public lands are gradually passing away from the Government, and this bill has for its purpose the securing of the many millions of acres issued under it to speculators at a very little cost. The scrip that will be issued to the soldiers and sailors and widows and children will have comparatively little value. It will be subject to all the conditions of the Homestead law that require occupancy and cultivation, but it will be assignable. It may have a value of five, possibly ten, cents an acre, and persons who want homesteads will not even pay that much when they can take what land they want free of all cost. But, as an investment at five cents an acre, this scrip will offer inducements to capitalists, who can afford to hold it for twenty years, when land will have become scarce and homesteads at a premium. Then these assignable certificates issued to soldiers, sailors, and widows, no longer living, will represent millions of acres of land, and be a mine of profit to the men who may hold them. This is the bill which is before Congress, and which is urged as a measure of national gratitude to the defenders of the country. It would be infinitely better for the country, and far more profitable to the soldiers and sailors, to vote a donation of $25 in cash to each of the latter.

THE BOSTON MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

At the Presidential election in November, the City of Boston gave about 6,000 majority for the regular Republican ticket. At the municipal election on Tuesday last, Mayor Gaston, a Democrat, was re-elected by 852 majority, at the head of the Citizens' ticket, as opposed to Mr. Henry L. Pierce, at the head of the Republican and People's ticket. There is evidently some reason, beyond the ordinary causes which influence voters, to account for this extraordinary change of votes in one short month. That it was not a change of political sentiment is evident. There has been nothing to effect a change of political sentiment, and so large a change could not possibly have been effected in so short a time.

The municipal election in Boston, this year, was felt to be an unusually important one by all classes of citizens. Boston, like Chicago, had been visited by a distressing calamity, which more than ever made the prosperity of the city dependent upon the ability and wisdom of its rulers. Large business interests had been paralyzed. Financial operations had been temporarily checked, and the resources of the banks and insurance offices, which were necessary for the resumption of business, were seriously crippled. A weak or corrupt administration in the face of such circumstances might prove even worse than the fire itself, and it was therefore felt (as after the Chicago fire) that the services of the best and ablest citizens, without regard to political bias, should be secured. Men were needed who were qualified by long experience to give counsel and advice in this unexpected emergency. The press, without regard to party, echoed the popular sentiment, and yet the Custom House managers, with the most obstinate blindness and folly, determined to draw the party lines rigidly where no party question was involved, and to demand a pledge that not only the nominations of Aldermen should be made strictly within the party, but even that all municipal appointments should be made upon the same political basis. The only question at issue in the canvass was the restoration of the prosperity of the city and the resumption of its business, which had been checked by the fire. Every citizen felt an interest in this issue, as they were sharing alike the depression caused by the suspension of trade, and yet the party managers obstinately and wilfully ignored the popular feeling, and rigidly applied the party tests as if some clearly-defined National question were pending. The nomination for the office of Mayor was offered successively to several gentlemen, who successively declined. At last, the nomination was offered to Mr. Pierce, whose ability no one questioned, whereupon Mr. Pierce wrote a manly letter to the managers, offering to accept the nomination provided that he was not run upon an exclusively party ticket, and could be allowed to call about himself men of unquestioned ability to help frame and execute the laws. The Republican managers declined to do so, and went without a candidate until three days before the election, when they reluctantly assented to Mr. Pierce's request. It was then too late. They had lost their prestige. They had bungled the canvass beyond all hope of success, and the barnacles reaped the harvest of their folly in the election of a ticket, headed by a man whose administration had been inefficient, though respectable even before the crisis caused by the fire. There is undoubtedly a Republican majority in Boston. There was undoubtedly a majority in the city who were dissatisfied with Mayor Gaston, and were eager for a change, and for the election of city officers who would prove themselves equal to the emergency. The action of the Custom House faction, however, conclusively proved that, if their ticket should be elected, there was little hope of any improvement in the City Government, or that it would do anything unselfishly and for the popular good, and the people turned round and voted them down. It is to be presumed that the Custom House managers in Boston have now discovered their mistake, and the additional fact that there is some intelligence and virtue outside of the offices they fill, and, unless they have remarkably thick skins, they will appreciate this rebuke of the people and learn the lesson it conveys. Virtue and intelligence are fortunately not confined to one political clique, and there are occasions when both virtue and brains are needed in the administration, and there is no occasion for the use of the late War of the Rebellion or the abolition of Slavery as helps in the administration of municipal government.

MR. BANKS' RESOLUTION.

The resolution which Mr. Banks offered in the House, on Monday, includes four distinct propositions:

1. That the salary of the President shall be fixed at $50,000 per annum, commencing in March, 1873.

2. That the term of the President and Vice President shall be six years instead of four.

3. That the President shall be ineligible for re-election.

4. That the President and Vice President shall be elected by the people at the same time the Congressmen are elected.

The first of these propositions requires no Constitutional amendment, as the Constitution leaves it to Congress to fix the compensation of the President, stipulating only that it shall not be increased nor diminished for the term which the President is serving. Mr. Banks' resolution avoids this by fixing the date of the new compensation at the beginning of a new Presidential term. There has been a growing sentiment in the country favorable to an increase of the President's pay. The argument is, that the present compensation is insufficient to provide for the necessary outlay in maintaining the establishment of the Chief Executive, with its incidental courtesies and entertainments. At the time when $25,000 was fixed as the annual compensation, that sum was equivalent in what it would buy to the sum of at least $50,000 at the present time, and perhaps $100,000. It is probable that the pride of the American people will indorse the change of salary which Mr. Banks has proposed.

The other propositions are more serious, as involving Constitutional amendments. However much they may recommend themselves, the dangers incident to the practice of amending the Constitution will go far toward delaying their adoption. The change in the length of the Presidential term from four years to six years is, in itself, comparatively unimportant, and will become more so if the principles of Civil Service Reform shall ever be practically and uniformly enforced. There would be no object in changing the length of the term unless it were combined with the ineligibility of the President for re-election. In this case, there might be arguments in favor of it, such as diminishing the frequency of elections, and giving a more uniform and steady policy to the Government in reference to foreign affairs. There are obvious reasons why it would be better to determine the principle of the ineligibility of the President for a second term of office. Experience has unquestionably taught that the temptations to use the patronage and influence of the Presidential office for securing a second term have been irresistible at times. The opportunities for doing this are unbounded. Under the present system, we can only rely upon the individual honor of any President not to direct his administration with a view to re-election, and even a reasonably honorable man, as the world goes, might deceive himself in this respect. Mr. Greeley held that one of the chief elements of Civil Service Reform was the one-term principle, as the only means to take away the temptation to abuse the appointing power.

The fourth proposition of Mr. Banks' resolution is more important in its bearings than all the others. If it meant simply that the day of voting for President should be the same as that on which the people vote for Congressmen, Congress could, and perhaps should, make the change. This alone would not require a Constitutional amendment, as the duty of fixing the time for choosing Presidential Electors is left to Congress by the Constitution. But the resolution, as reported, seems to indicate a change from the custom of choosing Electors who shall elect the President to that of the direct popular vote. If this is construed to mean that the popular majority in the entire vote of the United States shall elect the President, there are grave objections to it. Such a course would sever one of the last links to the independence of the States contemplated by our Federal system, and would tend to increase the present dangers of centralization. It would also render election frauds more dangerous, and less subject to control than they are now. A proposition to do away with the Electoral College as a superfluity, and as subject to serious abuses, but to retain the practice of electing the President by a majority of the votes of States, to be determined by a direct vote in every State, would have more points to recommend it. The danger of the Electoral College voting in opposition to the votes of the people is always present. It would have been most likely to arise in the case supposed by the New York *World*, in which Mr. Greeley was assumed to have received a small majority of the States. Had he died under these circumstances, it is probable that there would have been such differences among the Liberal Electors as to secure General Grant's re-election, though the people had voted against him.

It is significant that the newspaper press of the country is discussing these various propositions without regard to party alliance. The *Staats-Zeitung*, of this city, indorses Mr. Banks' resolution regarding the President's six-years' term, and ineligibility to re-election. It assigns as a reason why action should be taken now, that it is impossible to foretell the relative position of parties four years hence, or who will be the candidates, so that no favoritism could be alleged as the moving cause of the change.

RAILROAD AID SWINDLES.

We have repeatedly referred to the consequences to the municipalities concerned resulting from voting aid to railroad corporations. In the Iowa cases, and in the Wisconsin cases, where aid was voted under State laws, and those laws had been upheld by the State Courts as constitutional, the Supreme Court of the United States has laid down the doctrine that it will not reverse an interpretation of the State Constitution by the Supreme Court of such State. Wherever such bonds were issued, sanctioned at the time by the concurrent action of the Legislature and Judiciary of the State, the Federal Court has held that the bonds are a valid debt, to enforce payment of which the holder is entitled to all legal remedies.

A new question has been raised of late in the case of some bonds voted by the City of Milwaukee. The Legislature of Wisconsin, in 1853, authorized Milwaukee by popular vote to issue bonds in aid of railroads. Subsequent to the passage of this act, the Milwaukee & Superior Railroad Company and the Milwaukee & Beloit Railroad Company were incorporated. They had no existence at the time of the passage of the act of the Legislature. In 1856, the City of Milwaukee voted $100,000 of city bonds to each of these Companies. No work was ever attempted on either road, the whole thing was a fraud, and the managers, after getting the bonds, sold them and were heard of no more. The city never paid any interest on the bonds. As all questions upon the merits had been decided in other cases, the defence made in a suit against the city upon the interest coupons of these bonds was, that the city had no authority under the act of the Legislature to issue bonds in aid of any railroad company not in existence at the time of the passage of the act. That defence was held to be good by the United States District Court, but the Supreme Court, on Monday last, overruled this defence, and held that the authority given by the act was general, and covered these subscriptions.

These bonds now, with the accumulated interest, amount to $400,000, for which the city never received the least consideration. It is but another in the long list of instances where these subscriptions have become a terrible burden upon the people who so inconsiderately made them. It is a very easy thing for one class of men to vote mortgages upon other people's property, and the full measure of the wrong is felt when the tax-gatherer seizes the mortgaged property to pay the interest, or the Sheriff proceeds to sell it to pay an execution for the principal.

SPECIAL LEGISLATION.

In answer to a correspondent, the *Nation* describes the English system of dealing with what is called in England "Private Bill Legislation," and what we name "Special Legislation." It first points out the sacrifice that the English Parliament has made voluntarily of special privileges. First it gave up the franking privilege for the purpose of cheapening postage; then it gave up the right of members to exercise any influence on the appointing and removing power; and, finally, it surrendered the privilege of sitting as judge of the election of its own members. These concessions attest the progressive spirit of the English legislators, and an individual predisposition for reform which does not exist, as a whole, in the American Congress. This spirit accounts equally for the more even justice of special legislation. The process by which such legislation is determined is for the applicant to draw his own bill, setting forth its object and extent fully in a preamble. Parliament has a "Court of *locus standi*," to which these bills are referred. This Committee makes up other committees, referring the private bills to them in groups of four or five each; but no member who is interested, or whose constituency is interested, favorably or unfavorably, in any bill is competent to serve. Then comes a trial before the Committee, whose award, if favorable, cannot exceed the scope of the petitioner's preamble. The unanimous report of a Committee is usually accepted as final, but, if the bill be opposed, a member demanding a vote, a day is assigned by the Speaker, and it is made a part of the order of business for that day. No member can plead ignorance of the day, as a "paper," showing the order, is delivered to the members at their residence every morning. Some such protection as that afforded by the last-named custom is contemplated in the amendment to the rules of our House of Representatives, proposed last week by Mr. McCrary, which provides that it shall not be in order to suspend the rules, and pass any bill or resolution, without at least three days' notice, which shall be printed and laid on each member's desk. The *Nation* gives its information with reference to the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention, evidently intending that the latter body shall imitate the English system to some extent. But the *Nation* is mistaken when it says that the only protection we have now is in the provision in some State Constitutions requiring private acts to be confined to one object which shall be stated in the title. The best protection is that which is found in the Constitution of Illinois, expressly prohibiting all special legislation. This is what the Pennsylvania Convention should imitate.

LAND GRANTS AND LAND REFORM.

The Secretary of the Land Reform Association recently addressed a letter to ex-Governor Hawley, of Connecticut, upon the subject of granting lands to railroads, expressing the hope that he would be found opposed to the squandering policy which has been pursued by Congress. In reply, Governor Hawley has declared himself in entire sympathy with the objects of the Land Reform Association and opposed to any further land grants to railroads, and announces his intention to take this position during the coming session of Congress.

The public at large, excepting that class engaged in land-grabbing, will applaud Governor Hawley's letter. This wholesale granting of lands to every company which comes in and asks for them, is not only creating land monopolies, but is involving the country in the dangers of a financial crisis by locking up vast amounts of capital in unproductive enterprises. The remedy for this evil is suggested very concisely by Governor Hawley: "I am utterly opposed to further land grants to railroads; I would not grant another acre." That is the heroic remedy for choking off these corporations, and it can be applied without injustice to any one. As long as roads were constructed in the interests of poor men, there was sufficient reason for land grants, but the granting of lands now is in the direct interest of huge monopolies and speculative enterprises, which are simply plundering the Government and despoiling the people to enrich themselves, without conferring any substantial benefit in return. We have gone too fast in building railroads, and it is now time to stop. We have more railroads through unsettled territory than there will be any use for in a dozen years to come. More lands have been opened up than can be settled in ten years. The crops which are raised on the lands already settled are larger than can be sold at a profit. There is no good and substantial reason why another acre of land should be given away to a railroad corporation. When the railroads of the country become unable to conduct its exchanges, and the supply of land shows signs of failure to meet the demands of settlers, then it will be time to talk about building more railroads in the prairie-dog country. Under any other circumstances a land grant is simply a gift without equivalent, a useless and wanton waste of the people's property, either for corruption or to increase the power of a grinding monopoly. It is very comforting, from a patriotic point of view, to be assured by Congressional grandiloquence that Westward the Star of Empire takes its way, that this a land of progress and development, and that all the world is flocking to our shores to populate the great West and Southwest, but just at present we have got more lands opened up then settlers to occupy them, and more railroads than there is any use for, so that the Star of Empire can afford to halt awhile until population catches up with it, and Congressmen can afford to adopt Governor Hawley's determination not to give another acre to a railroad corporation, and thus choke them all off at once.

The Chinese residents of San Francisco recently became disgusted at the slow process of American justice, and, imitating the summary procedure of Yen, the upright Judge of Hang Yang, in the Province of Hupeh, took the law into their own hands. A Chinaman, who was accused of stealing money, was taken by them and tried for the crime, found guilty and was deliberately thrown into the bay, the Judge attending to see that his sentence was carried out properly, and to prevent the issuing of any write of *supersedeas*. A boatman cruising in that vicinity rescued the wretched thief, and now the authorities have arrested the thief, the Judge, lawyers, and witnesses, put them all in prison, and there will be a new trial all round. Barring the severity of the punishment, there was something very cheering in this administration of Chinese justice, and it is to be sincerely hoped that the trial of the Celestials,—whatever result it may have upon them,—will impress the Occidental Court with a sense of the blessings of promptness, enterprise, and energy of Oriental forms of procedure. If Chinamen, with the lax notions of morality that pervade their minds, are disgusted at the lameness of our justice, what must be the opinion of Americans? The punishment of the Chinese thief was an outrageous one; but there is a valuable hint nevertheless in the action of the Court which tried him.

An important religious question has arisen in Switzerland, growing out of the relations of the ecclesiastical and civil powers. The Council of State of Neufchatel has proposed the separation of Church and State, but the Committee to whom the proposition was referred has found extreme difficulty, and an apparent impossibility, in adopting the measure, owing to the temporalities of the Church. Meanwhile, the Swiss Society of Liberal Catholics, which has for its aim the establishment of Old Catholic communities, opposition to the dogma of Infallibility, the inauguration of public lectures, the circulation of enlightening works, and the securing of a thorough scientific education for Catholic students of theology, is steadily working to effect the separation proposed in the Council. The temporalities of the Church possess a total value of 1,950,000 francs, with a revenue of 80,000 francs, while the State expends annually from 50,000 to 60,000 francs on the public worship budget.

A Lieutenant in the Spanish navy has published a new theory of cyclones, which is, at least, a very plausible one. He founds his reasoning on the hypothesis that a zone of air, saturated with vapor and compressed by two opposite forces, acquires a power of resistance peculiar to solid bodies, and may, therefore, be made to revolve like a disk. He applies this hypothesis to the typhoons of the Chinese Sea, and shows what is universally known, that there is a northeast trade wind, and a southwest monsoon, and that between these two winds there exists in the Pacific a zone of calms which shifts its position in accordance with the prevailing wind,—that is, always on the side of the weaker one. Now, if these winds be oblique to each other and unequal, the zone will revolve, and, as it finds no obstacle to stop it, it will also be shifted more or less horizontally, which is the exact motion of cyclones.

The removal of tests at the English Universities having led to Nonconformists sending their sons to Cambridge in increased numbers, the Congregationalists, as a body, have determined to erect a large and imposing church which shall be worthy of the sect and the buildings of the University among which it will be placed. The cost of the church, which has been subscribed by the leading Nonconformists of England, will be about $100,000. Considerable opposition was manifested to the work at the outset, but it finally yielded, and the foundations of the church were laid a few weeks since directly opposite Pembroke College. There is great rejoicing in England over what is considered as a decided triumph of religious progress.

The Philadelphia Common Council has just been investigating a case of alleged bribery and corruption, wherein a wooden pavement is concerned, and has been unable to come to any conclusion. It is not the first time that a Common Council has been puzzled to find out where the corruption comes in relative to wooden pavements. There is nothing which can screen corruption from the public view as thoroughly as a wooden pavement, unless it be a gas or horse-railway ordinance. Corruption of this kind can ride over the people as easily as the people can ride over the pavement.

The Supreme Court of California recently rendered an opinion in a case touching the admissibility of Chinese evidence against a white man. The defendant, a white man, was indicted for the crime of assault with intent to commit murder, alleged to have been committed upon one Sam Wah, a native and subject of the Empire of China. On the trial, the said Sam Wah was called as a witness on the part of the people, and, the defendant having been convicted, prosecuted an appeal. The Supreme Court merely reiterated its decision in a previous case, that the statute of the State forbidding any Mongolian or Chinese to give evidence in favor of, or against, a white man was not repugnant to the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, and therefore remanded the cause for a new trial. This species of injustice, however, cannot last long. The new codes recently passed by the Legislature of California abolish all distinctions in reference to the color, nationality, and race of witnesses, and will be in full force on the 1st of January next, so that after New Year's Day Chinamen can testify against white robbers and murderers.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Bond, Gold, Stock, and Produce Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—The stock market was generally firm to-day, with activity and fluctuations in a few shares. Pacific Mail was the most active in the list, owing, it is said, to the covering of short contracts more than to any organized "bull" movement. Hannibal & St. Joseph common was the next feature, opening at 44, declining to 41, and late in the day advancing to 47¾. The preferred stock advanced from 66½ to 69½ on small transactions. Western Union was active in the morning at an advance from 77½ to 79. Wabash was firm, and advanced from 70 to 71⅛. Boston, Hartford, and Erie advanced from 8¾ to 9¼. The balance of the market was dull and firm. There seems to be little short interest in the market, and but few stocks are loaning below the regular rates for money. Commission brokers, generally, are carrying liberal lines of stocks for customers, who have "fortified" against "the January rise," which is always expected but sometimes fails. The upward movement now going on seems to be under the special patronage of the smaller class of speculators. Large and prominent operators are apparently indifferent spectators on the Stock Exchange at present. The movement in Western Union is by a pool, which does not include the managers of the company, who appear to have no sympathy with it, they still believing Congress will take some action calculated to impair the value of the property.

MONEY.

The money market was active and close. Borrowers on call paid from 7 per cent to 1-32. Prime discounts are dull in the present condition of the call loan market. The quotation for prime bills remains at 10@12.

GOLD

was firmer, and advanced from 112⅜ to 112¾. On the increased firmness of foreign exchanges the bulk of the business was done at 112¾.

Of the recent decline in gold, the *Herald* money article says:

> The sales of long gold by parties who foresee the inevitable consequence of a heavy reduction in the imports the coming season, owing to the over importations of the past year, and overstocked supply of goods, not to speak of the normal tendency to a lower gold premium in view of the increasing prosperity of the country, readily explain the decline. It is also well understood that Secretary Boutwell is planning to succeed Senator Wilson in the Senate, and will exert every effort to depress gold and make favor with the capitalists, who compose the Massachusetts Legislature, and who are desirous of contraction.

EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange, to-day, was very strong, and advanced. Merchants are now disposed to remit more freely, in order to close up their obligations to Europe. In addition to this demand, the bankers are liberal buyers, and everything offered in commercial sterling is quickly absorbed by them. Recently some American securities have returned from the other side, which makes some demand for exchange, and early in the future the bankers have large remittances to make on account of interest and dividends.

BONDS.

Government bonds advanced in sympathy with gold. The dealings were small.

PRODUCE.

At the close flour was dull and heavy; No. 2 and superfine freely offered and lower. Wheat closes quiet, but firm, for spring, and stronger for winter. There is a limited speculative inquiry for amber. Pork was firmer; 250 brls of new mess, for this week, sold at $13.75; 250 brls sold at $13.20 cash. Cut meats are generally quiet; sales of 25 boxes ribbed bellies at 8¼c, and a few light pickled bellies in bulk at 8c; shoulders, 5c bid and 5⅛c asked. Bacon quiet. Lard in good demand and higher. Sales: 1,670 tierces at 8c for Western and city, and 7⅞c for No. 1 Western to arrive for future delivery. 1,000 tierces February, 8⅛c.

TRANSPORTATION.

Better Railroad Facilities Wanted.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 11.—The report of the Committee appointed to take into consideration the lack of transportation between Milwaukee and Eastern points during the winter, was submitted to the Chamber of Commerce to-day, and the following resolutions unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the President appoint a Committee of three to recommend the officers of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad to take into consideration the formation of a through line of cars to run between Milwaukee and Eastern points.

Resolved, That the President appoint a Committee of three to confer with the managers of existing freight lines now doing business with Milwaukee, to urge upon them our claims to a fair quota of cars in winter, in consideration of the large amount of business they receive to and from Milwaukee during other seasons of the year.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 11.—The Transportation Committee of the Board of Trade passed a resolution to-day to invite a Convention of General Freight Agents of the United States to meet here, or at some other central point, to act in the matter of securing better scaling of railroad freights.

PERSONAL.

James P. Joyce, of Ohio, is at the Briggs.

Mr. H. E. Pickett, of Japan, is at the Sherman.

General E. C. Lippincott, of Springfield, is at the Tremont.

Hon. J. J. Blair, of New Jersey, is at the Sherman.

General S. A. Hurlbut, of Belvidere, is at the Tremont.

F. C. A. m. van Weef, of the Netherlands, is at the Sherman.

Colonel S. S. Sta[illegible], United States Army, is at the Tremont.

Captain Thomas McMillin, United States Army, is at the Sherman.

Hon. Henry A. Ess and wife, Kansas City, Mo., are at the Tremont.

Fire Marshal Williams is very ill at his residence on West Adams street.

Colonel McComb, United States Army, Rock Island, is at the Tremont.

Adam Earle, President of the Kankee route to Cincinnati, is at the Gardner.

Charley Woolworth, one of the genial proprietors of the Briggs, has just returned from a three-weeks trip to New York.

The following are at Anderson's European Hotel: S. W. Burr, J. Gregory, San Francisco; J. J. Wright, Plymouth, Ind.; G. Trask, Ottawa, Ill.; A. M. Teece, Wheeling, W. Va.; F. M. Strong, Ohio; L. H. McCormick, Princeton, Ill.; L. B. Smith, St. Paul; H. P. Darlington, Philadelphia.

The following names were on the new register at the Sherman yesterday: O. Bonnell, San Francisco; J. G. Butterfield, St. Paul; F. Sitaper, Pittsburgh; E. L. Sherman, New York; W. T. Ames, Philadelphia; W. H. Gillette, Milwaukee; H. G. Angle, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; E. L. Merritt, Springfield; H. E. Pickett, Japan; H. E. Stevens, Burlington, Vt.; F. J. Dickman, Cleveland.

The following registered at the Briggs yesterday: J. V. H. Lott, Louisiana; T. Wm. Baker, Jr., Winchester, Mass.; Chas. L. Hill, Colorado; W. Buchanan, Hannibal, Mo.; J. D. Kelly, Pittsburgh; D. K. Smith, Peoria; A. Leland, Boston; A. M. Scott, Rock Island; Wm. White, Utica; J. P. Carson, New York; J. W. Howell, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. R. Rice, Boston.

The following are at the Gardner: L. H. Strong, Baraboo, Wis.; Paul Barnoys, Boston; J. Warren Lowe, New York; P. S. Burrell, Hartford; H. P. Durlington, Philadelphia; G. H. Johnson, Erie, Pa.; Edward Boltwood, Pittsfield, Mass.; Rev. M. Byllesby, L. Andrus, E. Ellis, Dixon; Joseph M. Ford, Weston, Mass.; James Shaw, Mt. Carrol; S. L. Monk, Wilmington, Ill.

The following are at the Tremont: R. W. Bogar, J. A. Minot, New York; H. T. Baldwin, J. S. Star, D. C. Farnall, A. W. Pinkney, H. B. Forsyth, R. M. Cox, G. P. Wells, Peoria; W. E. Sylvester, Arkola; J. Comstock, Peoria; J. Bangs, Montclair, N. J.; A. Britton, Beloit; Frank Stone, New York; W. E. Kerr, Greenville, Ohio; C. W. Darling, Westport, Mass.; L. P. Hurlbud, Philadelphia; C. B. Smith, Champaign; A. G. Sexton, Milwaukee.

RAILROAD NEWS.

The New Headquarters of the Various Companies.

Consolidation of the Burlington & Missouri River with the C., B. & Q. Road.

The Route of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Into the City.

LOCATION OF HEADQUARTERS.

For the most part, all the general railway offices which were destroyed by the fire have either returned to their old locations or have been permanently established elsewhere. The "emergency buildings" are being rapidly vacated for more convenient structures, and will now be surrendered to the uses they subserved previous to the fire. Some time ago the Illinois Central Company removed from its temporary quarters at No. 508 Michigan avenue to its new building, erected on the site of the old Land Department building, and, at a somewhat later period, the Chicago & Alton Company occupied its new house on Van Buren street.

The Michigan Central Railroad has vacated the building at the corner of Sixteenth street and Wabash avenue, and has occupied its new building at the foot of South Water street, erected on the site of the old structure. It is built of Joliet stone, and is 110 feet long by 50 wide. It is modelled after the style of the old building, the front wall of which was utilized. It was designed by Mr. H. A. Gardner, Chief Engineer of the road, and begun about the middle of last June. The wood-work consists of walnut and white ash, finished in oil, and worked into massive mouldings and unique carvings. It is heated by a low pressure steam apparatus put in by the Northwestern Manufacturing Company. The building is entered on the north side through a spacious doorway, which opens into a broad hall. The first office on the east side of the hall is that of Mr. William Hoopes, Cashier of the Company, which is furnished in the most elegant manner. A winding stairway leads from this room to the room above, occupied by Mr. Thomas Hoopes, General Freight Agent. The room on the opposite side of the hall is occupied by Mr. O. C. Wheeler, Local Freight Agent. A broad stairway leads from the first to the second story, which is occupied by the General Superintendent, Mr. H. E. Sargent, the Telegraph Department, the Conductors' room, the General Freight Agents, and the Stationer's room. The front room of the third floor is occupied by Mr. H. E. Gardner, Chief Engineer, and Mr. William Zimmerman, his Assistant. The remainder of this floor is divided into janitor's rooms, sleeping apartments for the clerks, and brakemen's rooms. These latter are furnished with iron bedsteads, and washstands, and offer many comforts to the employes of the road. The building is furnished throughout with speaking tubes and dumb-waiters, and is in every way complete for the purposes for which it was designed. The sign which hung on the old structure, and which passed through the fire, has been re-hung as a relic upon the new, and, although much blackened and charred, still is readable.

The Illinois Central Railroad immediately after the fire purchased two three-story buildings, Nos. 508 and 510 Michigan avenue. These premises they occupied until about the 1st of July last, when they removed into their present commodious structure. This building, as before stated, stands upon the site of their old Land Department, and is 30 feet front by 131 deep, with four stories and basement. The front is of pressed brick, ornamented with a beautiful red sandstone from the Company's quarries at Carbondale. This building is designed, however, only for temporary use, it being the intention of the Company to construct a still more elegant edifice for the general offices, near where the new depot is to be built, on Michigan avenue. The partitions are, therefore, all of wood, to be removed when the Company vacates the building. The roof is of a peculiar pattern, being French in its origin, and manufactured by the Chicago Roofing Company. It is made of zinc, and is fire-proof. The interior of the building presents a peculiar appearance, being lined with wood, put on in panels, giving it the appearance of a country railway station. The building has been constructed in this manner so that it may be easily transformed into a business house. The whole edifice is heated with four Leister furnaces, is provided with speaking tubes and dumb waiters. The Company will be compelled to await the decision of the United States Courts regarding the disputed property on Michigan avenue, and it is, therefore, probable they will continue to occupy this building for some time to come.

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CONSOLIDATION OF LINES.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad has leased the Burlington & Missouri River Road, and the management will be transferred about the 1st of January. Burlington, Iowa, has been much exercised of late lest the result of the change should be the removal of the general offices of the road from that point, and the recent destruction of the Burlington offices by fire has added much to this anxiety. Along the line of the road this fear has also prevailed. Hotel keepers at the various stations have heard that by the change of management express trains will not stop at their towns, and Creston people are apprehensive of a decline in real estate. They also fear that the engine-houses and repair shops, situated within the limits of their town, are to be removed, and along the whole line, general ruin is anticipated as the result of the transfer. These fears are, for the most part, groundless. No radical changes are to be made in the management of the Burlington & Missouri River Road, and such as are made will be gradual. The timetable will be altered but very little, and the general policy will be the same as heretofore pursued. As to the officers there will be little change. Mr. C. E. Perkins, the General Superintendent, has been recently elected Vice President of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad in Nebraska. This position he will assume on the 1st of January, which will occasion a change in the office which he vacates. Mr. W. … Strong, the Assistant Superintendent, will remain. The General Ticket Agent, Mr. A. E. Touzalin, has accepted the position of General Passenger Agent and Land Commissioner of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad. Farther than these there will be no changes in officers. It is to be hoped that these statements will quiet the good people of Burlington and other towns along the line of the leased road.

THE MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL.

The stations on the line of the Milwaukee & St. Paul within the borders of this State have not yet been located, but there is no doubt that there are several very attractive suburban neighborhoods, and it is said that nearly every owner of a farm along the route feels confident that in a season or two it will blossom out into a first-class summer-hotel, and any number of … Some of them will doubtless … such result, and the speculators are busy everywhere. Every stroke made by the Milwaukee & St. Paul, in its approaches to a terminus in this city, indicates the nerve and strength of the management and … that this is instantly … one of the leading lines … to Chicago. The line will come east … Carroll street, at the corner of which, on … and running east and west the length of … the mammoth brick freight-houses of

RAILROAD NEWS.

The New Headquarters of the Various Companies.

Consolidation of the Burlington & Missouri River with the C., B. & Q. Road.

The Route of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Into the City.

LOCATION OF HEADQUARTERS.

For the most part, all the general railway offices which were destroyed by the fire have either returned to their old locations or have been permanently established elsewhere. The temporary buildings" are being rapidly vacated for more convenient structures, and will now be surrendered to the uses they subserved previous to the fire. Some time ago the Illinois Central Company removed from its temporary quarters at No. 508 Michigan avenue to its new building, erected on the site of the old Land Department building, and, at a somewhat later period, the Chicago & Alton Company occupied their new house on Van Buren street.

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THE LAW COURTS.

NOTES OF INTEREST.

Solomon and Abraham Hirsh complain to the Supreme Court that No. 168 Twenty-second street, which was leased by Harder & Hafer to them to the 1st of May next, is being undermined, obstructed, and rendered uninhabitable, unprofitable and useless by the South Chicago Turnverein and its agents, who have commenced excavating under and around it, torn away pieces of it, piled boxes in front of it, and gone to work in a deuced ungentlemanly way to make things disagreeable and unbearable to your orators. Wherefore, your orators now throw up entrenchments in the shape of a bill of injunction, before which even the bold Turnvereiners turn pale; and the parties will have to fight it out in the Courts, to the tune of many dollars.

Schweinfurth & Co. sue H. C. Childs and Timothy T. Verdiere for the amount of bread supplied to the poor for the South Division, valued at $399.78. The defendants contracted with the County Commissioner, at 3 7-16c per pound for the entire city, and these complainants took the work off their hands for the South Division. Kleinhaus & Co. also sue on the same account, for the value of the bread furnished by them under the same contract to the North Division. Both petitioners pray that M. Pollak, County Clerk, be restrained from paying the defendants until their claims have been settled.

Mrs. Fahrenkrug, widow, sues the Eclectic Insurance Company for the recovery of the policy on the life of her deceased husband, for $1,000. And what is the defence? That the premium, admitted to be duly paid, was paid to the wrong party, such party being the person who delivered the policy, and whom, the defendant contends, was not competent to receive the money, although the complainant was not aware of the fact. The jury separated after the close of the Court, and their finding is not known.

The creditors of the Union Lithographing Company hold their first meeting this morning at 11 o'clock, before Register Hibbard, for the purpose of electing an Assignee. A detailed account has been given in this column of the unfortunate condition of this bankrupt, and the necessity for a vigorous settlement of its affairs has been long apparent, particularly on account of the smaller creditors.

The decree of the court in the cause Rees et al. v. Otto Peltzer et al. was filed yesterday. It is in substance as published in THE TRIBUNE at the time it was delivered. The Court dismisses the bill for want of equity at the costs of the complainant; complainant accepts, and takes an appeal to the Supreme Court; the appeal is granted and a bond filed for $20,000 fully approved.

Mrs. Matilda Klemm, having loved her husband dearly enough and long enough to bring forth five of his children, now seeks divorce from him because he is in prison and in trouble. She describes her husband as guilty of the infamous crime of robbing the United States mail, and, therefore, demands instant uncoupling from so vile a fellow.

In the case of George Driver, charged with the murder of his wife, the defendant's attorney yesterday entered a motion for a change of venue, the petition being based, among other things, upon the language used in the recent report of the Grand Jury. The motion was granted, and the venue changed to Lake County.

It having been freely reported among the profession that the Knickerbocker Company had abandoned the intention of carrying their case to Lake County, and had neglected to take out transcripts from the Superior Court of Cook County, the TRIBUNE may state that transcripts were taken out yesterday.

The Courts were prolific in bills yesterday. To give a full summary of them would double the available space; the facts are therefore set forth under the heading of new suits for the benefit of those that care for such reading.

Judge Blodgett being indisposed, yesterday, there was no sitting of the District Court, and the Circuit Court adjourned at an early hour.

The County Court room being now properly heated, the Judge will probably attend to do business during some part of to-day.

The National Loan and Trust claims against the State Insurance Company will be resumed this morning.

J. C. Hilton sues the Great Western Telegraph Company for $6,603, the amount of an unpaid note.

The trial of Hugh Maher is continued until next term.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

[*Judge Blodgett.*]

BANKRUPTCY—2,131—J. H. Johnson and B. D. Buford, of Rock Island, discharged.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

[*Judge Blodgett.*]

LAW—798—Clark v. Lorillard Insurance Company; demurrer of plaintiff to second plea of defendant, Carsish Norwood, Receiver.

NEW SUITS.

Third National Bank v. John W. Tappan; bill to restrain the collection of taxes on bank stock.

CRIMINAL COURT.

[*Judge Rogers.*]

514—Miller; jury fix term in the Penitentiary at one year. 268—Erzegovitch; jury trial. 494—Driver; plea not guilty; venue changed to Lake County.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.

[*Judge Porter.*]

LAW—2,060—Kehoe v. Gowan; verdict $1,093.33; motion for new trial. 3,172—Hamlin v. Millison; judgment $333.34, and special exceptions. 2,647—Hamlin v. Lamar Insurance Company; motion of plaintiff for speedy trial sustained; verdict for $5,262 and judgment. 2,648—Hamlin v. People's Insurance Company; same for $5,262, and judgment. 2,908—Mason v. Commercial Insurance Company; default. 3,521—Powell v. Swann; finding for plaintiff by Court; damages $453.03, and judgment; exceptions, and bond of $700; bill of exceptions in 20 days. 3,859 a—South Chicago Brewing Company v. Kehoe; judgment $603.18. 3,518—Clinton Lumber Company v. Clarke; judgment $237.45. 3,232—Peterson v. Goodrich; judgment $160.96. 1,965—Rafinot v. Parish; new trial denied and judgment. 3,375—Singer & Talcott Stone Company v. Smith; dismissed by plaintiff. 2,055—Wallace v. Broat; jury trial; verdict for plaintiff $237.23, and motion for new trial. 2,009—Taylor v. Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company; on motion of plaintiff, leave to amend Narr. 3,632—Adams v. Fanschielder; motion as to publication sustained. 2,502—McGraw v. McDonald; motion by petitioner to amend by adding party defendants. 2,506—Jenkins v. Norris; default against all. 2,185—Buehling v. Koons; jury to separate.

Call, 13 to 15, inclusive, 18, 19, 21 to 37, inclusive.

[*Judge Gary.*]

CHANCERY.—536 a—Hamilton v. Queemby; on motion of complainant, dismissed as to Thompson, without prejudice; death of Wilder suggested, and leave to complainant to file bill of review against heirs of Wilder. 110 a—Goodman v. Beckford; plea of defendants set for argument and overruled. 776—Anthony v. Whom it may concern; decree establishing title. 314—Spruance v. Maher; reference to Magruder. 1,088—Rogers v. Montague; injunction dissolved and leave to defendant to file suggestion of damages. 879—Shoenberger v. Mann; report of sale filed; sale set aside and a resale ordered. 931—Correll v. Correll; decree of divorce. 767 a—Furness v. McGovern; hearing in open Court; bill dismissed, and appeal; bond $200 in 20 days. 732 a—Covert v. Silverman; rule on complainant to file new injunction bond, to be filed on the 13th inst., at 2 p. m.; or in default judgment to be dissolved. 1,113—Melendy v. Austin; decree of Dec. 3, 1872, amended.

NEW SUITS.

41,620—Solomon and Abraham Hirsh v. South Chicago Turnverein, Charles E. Harder, Hy. Hafer, Alexander Kost, Adolph Hoenburg, Charles Wagner, and Augustus Boelter; injunction restraining the defendants from disturbing the complainants in the occupation of No. 168 Twenty-second street and the building attached thereto, and from excavating the soil near enough to said buildings to endanger them, and from encumbering the sidewalk in front thereof; A. B. Jenks, attorney. 41,621—Mathilde v. Charles Klemm; divorce. 41,622—George H. Cole v. James E. Cole; judgment of confession on a note of $191.38. 41,623—A. S. Barnes & Co. v. Lamar Insurance Co.; assumpsit, $5,000; Shufeldt & Ball, attorneys. 41,625—Thomas Wight, George B. Dunton, and Daniel Gardner v. Wilson Stearley and Joshua Fyson; assumpsit, $1,500; Dent & Black, attorneys. 41,624—Holmes, Pyott & Co. v. E. R. Gard; assumpsit, $5,000; Gary Bros. 41,626—Robert Robinson v. George W. Ackroff; case, $1,000; Story & King, attorneys. 41,627—Royal B. Towslee v. R. K. Bickford and William Ruger; assumpsit, $500; Hitchcock, Dupee & Evarts, attorneys. 41,628—Matthew McCabe v. Frank P. Hawkins, Thomas R. Williand, and Volney E. Rusco; assumpsit, $600; Rich & Noble, attorneys. 41,629—Benjamin F. Ray v. Geo. W. Ward et al.; injunction to enjoin the selling of land under a judgment already satisfied; Carter, Becker & Dale, attorneys. 41,630—John Clark Hilton v. Great Western Telegraph Company; assumpsit; $8,000. E. A. Small, attorney. 41,631—Frank Schweinfurth et al. v. H. C. Childs and T. T. Verdier; injunction to restrain payment to the defendants by the Board of County Commissioners of account of bread for the poor; Barber & Lackner, attorneys. 41,632—Frederick Kleinhans v. Same; petition for same. 41,633—Reuben Pierce & Co. v. Beiser Bolivin, William F. Bolivin, and William Simpson; assumpsit; $1,000. Walter Burnham, attorney. 41,634—David A. Dickinson and Hannah M., his wife, v. George H. Hess; assumpsit; $500; Fred. C. Ingalls, attorney.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

[*Judge Booth.*]

LAW—909—Field v. Trary; jury return verdict for plaintiff, damages $236.25; defendant moves for new trial. 1,613—Clapp v. Story; dismissed by plaintiff. 3,725—Leiter v. Green; same. 1,049—Breidt v. McKenzie; death of plaintiff suggested by plaintiff's attorney, and Paulina Breidt named as executrix. 789—Singer Manufacturing Company v. Mitchell; dismissed by plaintiff. 2,819—Pope v. Fordyce; L. L. Palmer has papers G. N. 2,313—C., C. & I. C. R. R. Co. v. H. B. Hurd; motion for new trial overruled, and award of jury confirmed; petitioners pray an appeal until Feb. 1 to prepare bill of exceptions; bond $500. 851—Fahrenkrug v. Eclectic Life Insurance Co.; jury trial; jury to seal verdict. 5,004—Christoph v. Turney et al.; dismissed by plaintiff.

Call, 361 to 380 inclusive.

[*Judge Tree.*]

—Brewer v. White; on motion, affidavit and notice; leave to file declaration denied, and rule to plead in ten days. Lusk v. Carter; jury trial resumed.

[*Judge Williams.*]

CHANCERY—578—LeBrun v. Loze et al.; depositions of Pierre LeBrun, and Peter and Mary Loze, be spread at large upon records. 634—Hubbard, Jr. v. Thomas; rule to show cause continued to Friday morning. 577—Cochrane v. Olmsted et al.; report of special Master filed and confirmed. 543—Orillia v. Carlos Wright.

[*Judge Farwell.*]

G. N. 5,089—Motion to dissolve injunction overruled for continuance to next term granted; cause set for first Tuesday in January. B. R. 1—McClure v. Dunham; final decree. 659—Rees et al. v. Peltzer et al.; decree dismissing suit; bond for $20,000 dismissed.

NEW SUITS.

5,163—Henderson v. Kirby et al.; appeal. 5,164—In the matter of the appointment of appraisers for Lincoln Park; further papers filed. 5,165—Withheld for service. 5,166—Frederica Schmill v. Heinrich Schmill, Joseph Wollmann, and Amelia Paul; bill for divorce, for partition of real estate and enjoining the sale of property belonging to the defendant Heinrich; M. A. Parks & Son. 5,167—Jabez K. Botsford v. Anna L. Wilson; bill to take account of the sale to complainant for $12,000 by Marie E. Wilson of the east half of Lot 1 in Block 25, Wolcott's Addition, and of the south half of Block 28 in Kinzie's Addition, said Marie Wilson being now deceased, and the title found to be in others. 5,168—F. A. Weage, C. B. Kirtland, and G. W. Ordway v. Michigan Central Railroad Company; case; $15,000; Hitchcock, Dupee, and Evarts, attorneys. 5,169—Hy. M. McCann, Moses J. Fitch, and C. E. Converse, v. Same; case, $500; same attorneys. 5,170—Daniel Brewer v. John White et al.; notice of motion to file new papers; Story & King, attorneys. 5,171—N. E. Platt, Edwin Thorn, and I. N. Maynard v. The Bay Furnace Company; assumpsit, $20,000; E. W. Evans, attorney. 5,172—John Van Pelt v. Leander J. McCormick et al.; petition to enforce mechanic's lien on Lots 4 and 5, in Block 3, Wolcott's Addition, for $298.12. 5,173—Martin C. Hale v. Same; same for $462; C. Brownell, attorney. 5,174—Same v. Eugene F. Henshaw et al.; Same on part of Lots 20, 21, 32, in Henshaw & McCord's Subdivision, and part of Lots 31 and 32, in the east part of Ellis' Addition (intersection of Thirty-eighth street and Vincennes avenue), for $282.30; same attorney. 5,175 to 5,183 inclusive; same attorney. 5,184—Garden City Manufacturing and Supply Company v. James McGinley, assumpsit, $500; Wm. Vocke, attorney.

A SHARP HORSE TRADE.

The horse market at the corner of Twelfth and Desplaines streets is looked upon by two countrymen as a place that should be avoided. The two ruralites were victimized by men who loiter around the market, and have been unable to recover their horses or money. The game played by the sharpers in both instances was this: They represented that a certain fellow had a valuable horse which he would not sell for any money, but that the countryman might be able, with a little persuasion, to purchase the animal for $80. The swindler wanted the horse, and would give $20 more than was paid for him. The countrymen were overjoyed at the prospect of making $20 so easily, and bargained for the horse and bought it, one giving his own animal and $45 to boot, and the other his horse, wagon, and harness. Both were given an order on the proprietor of a stable near the western city limits, and of course, when they went there, were informed that the person who signed the order had no animal at the place. Justice Walsh was appealed to, but he could do nothing for them.

BUCKING AGAINST A BRACE.

A German, named Frank Lendquest, recently from Lake Superior, was swindled right and left in this city yesterday. He first entered a mock-auction shop, and the "stool-pigeons" induced him to invest $20 in a time-keeper worth $2.50. He was informed that the watch was worth $80, and told to go to another auctioneer and have it sold and pocket the profits. A "pigeon" accompanied him, and the watch was put up and knocked down for $2. While leaving the place, a "steever" for a brace faro house made Lendquest's acquaintance, and volunteered to show him a lottery game which was "a sure thing." They went to No. 28 Clinton street, and the victim invested $255 in *rouge et noir*—"black I win; red you lose." This game, as played at No. 28 Clinton street, is as big a fraud as bunko. The black and red cards are placed alternately, with the backs uppermost. A brace-box enables the dealer to turn up red or black at his pleasure, and the person betting may as well give his money to the dealer upon entering the place and not waste time in trying to "beat" the bank.

AMUSEMENTS.

SCOTT-SIDDONS.

The preparations made for the reappearance to-morrow night in the Union Park Congregational Church of Mrs. Scott-Siddons proves that the managers of the Star Course have made no mistake in securing her so soon after her *debut*, for the crowded house which greeted her on that occasion promises to be repeated. The selections made are entirely new, but their character is such as to call forth a full display of her varied powers, the programme being as follows:

PART FIRST.

Scenes from "Much Ado About Nothing"..Shakspeare
"The Wreck of the Hesperus"..........Longfellow
Scenes from "Romeo and Juliet"..........Shakspeare

PART SECOND.

"The Jackdaw of Rheims"........Ingoldsby Legends
"Hubert and Arthur," from "King John".Shakspeare
Scenes from "The School for Scandal"......Sheridan

A Novelty in Cigar Boxes.

This city is rapidly becoming the Mecca toward which every inventor naturally turns his face whenever he has wrought out any new and practicable idea which he desires to introduce effectually to the notice of his fellow-men. It would seem that the box in present use for packing cigars is all that could be desired for the purpose; but an economically-disposed Yankee has lately patentented a box, the sides and top of which are made of straw board, at a saving of one-third the cost of an all wooden one, and, in accordance with the natural laws of gravitation, has found his way to Chicago, and has organized a stock company for the manufacture and sale of the same. We have seen the names of over a dozen Eastern parties who are making and selling under this patent, and all testify to the entire utility and adaptation of these boxes to the requirements of the trade, especially in retaining the aroma, and curing the cigars. The Chicago Company propose to commence manufacturing early in the ensuing year, and have every faith that the cheapness and desirability of their new box will bring it into general favor with both dealers and consumers. For further notice see future issues of this paper.

No Female Suffrage Yet,

but something far better and more valuable, a Wilson Sewing Machine for every wife and mother in the Union, and at the low price of $50 each for the full-finished machine. People ask why the Wilson, a leading machine in all respects, can be sold for $50. The answer is easy and direct,—because its proprietors do not belong to a great "ring" whose purpose it is to keep up the price of sewing machines. They are the true friends of the people, and show their sincerity in a way that cannot be misunderstood. Salesroom at No. 378 West Madison street, Chicago, and in all other cities in the United States. The Company want agents in country towns.

Books for the Holidays.

Purchasers in quest of choice books for holiday gift-making will find at Edward Buehler's, No. 371 Wabash avenue, near the Post Office, a very choice collection of books of foreign literature, works of art, and music wares. Tourists and returned travellers and students of European languages will find Mr. Buehler's stock of the best foreign, standard, and classic works worth inspection, and to fill a desideratum long confessed here. He has made especial preparation for the holidays.

H. A. Elkins' Private Collection.

The rare opportunity in this city of purchasing from a private collection of an experienced artist comes nicely before the holidays. This afternoon and evening, H. A. Elkins will offer his works of art unreservedly at No. 970 Wabash avenue, including original paintings by Lackenmitz, Gaal, Lawman, Galt, James M. Hart, Ruyter, Rondel, and our best local artists.

A New Bank.

Attention is called to the advertisement, in another column of to-day's TRIBUNE, of the Monroe Bank of Miller, Watson & Co., situated at No. 143 Monroe street. The institution is now ready for business.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

Railway Accident.

DETROIT, Dec. 11.—The Great Western train west, yesterday, jumped the track at Longwood. No passengers were seriously hurt, but the baggageman was severely, if not fatally injured. The passengers reached Detroit this morning.

THE WINSLOW AFFAIR.

Further Particulars—The Milwaukee Avenue Savings Bank.

Rumored Flight of Winslow to China—A Card from Colonel Jacobson.

It is due to the reputation and standing Ferd. S. Winslow enjoyed up to the time of his leaving the city, to state that he has created the most profound sensation of his life thus far. There are none among his later acquaintances and business associates but are taken with complete surprise at the sudden developments that have converted the dashing banker and operator into a fugitive. The most unfortunate victims of the surprise are the humbler class of his Scandinavian countrymen who had trusted him implicitly, and too implicitly even to be shaken by the rumors that have been afloat in community for the past three or four weeks, for it seems strange that there were no open tokens of uneasiness among these savings depositors until the whole story had been told in the dily press, and uneasiness came too late to bring precaution with it. Certain merchants, especially dealers in high-priced luxuries, were, yesterday, suddenly remembering the extent and lavishness of some of Mr. Winslow's credit orders made immediately before leaving the city. One of them finds new light thrown on an unliquidated account of $300 for fine wines, cordials, and cigars, he filled with great alacrity for Mr. W. on the day before the brisk Dane in the velvet coat went away from Chicago, and other share his grief.

The small savings bank, No. 17 Milwaukee avenue, occupying one-half the premises of a plain brick store, was, yesterday, for the first time visited by an assemblage of Winslow's victims, Scandinavians resident in that vicinity, who looked sadly up at a placard on the door, "Suspended," and quietly and without demonstration exchanged experiences and losses. The bank throughout the day was thus attended, and at times by numerous women, who more freely indulged the privilege of their sex in speaking their minds, and would have made an interview with Mr. Winslow extremely unpleasant for him. One crippled man, named Jacob Jacobson, was in great distress, and his tears flowed copiously. The poor fellow has $1,800 deposited with Mr. Winslow, and all his available funds wherewith to support his family consist of fifty cents. Several parallel cases were heard of, most of Mr. Winslow's depositors being poor workingmen, who were confident that their money was in the safest hands, in the keeping of their prosperous countryman. It was also rumored that the genial proprietor of the *Skandinaven*, Mr. Anderson, had been mulcted in the sum of $1,000 by Mr. Winslow, but this is emphatically denied by Mr. Anderson, who says that he had no connection whatever with Winslow. The friends of the missing banker assert that he is on his way back to Chicago, but this is doubted, as despatches have been received in this city stating that Winslow had embarked for China, and a Danish paper published at Copenhagen also makes the assertion that he has gone to China with the sum of £4,000 in his possession.

The following announcement appeared in to-day's Scandinavian papers, and will explain itself:

COLONEL JACOBSON'S CARD.

The difficulties of F. S. Winslow, of the Scandinavian National Bank, do not in the least affect the title to Winslow, Jacobson & Tallman's and Winslow's & Jacobson's Subdivisions. Mr. Tallman and myself, nearly two months ago, bought the interest of Mr. Winslow in his land, and I have a complete abstract of the same, which shows that the title is in the name of Mr. Tallman and myself. These papers I will be happy to show to any one interested. A. JACOBSON.

The utmost sympathy is felt for Mr. Winslow's family, upon whom the blow falls with the same suddenness as upon the community. Both in his household and among his acquaintances the absentee has made popular qualities serve in place of what is now apparent, the absence of more solid traits; and, if he has gone to China, he will be sure immediately to set on foot what will ripen into a fresh astonishment for the almond-eyed Celestials. He is travelling with a trained troupe of marvels designed to astonish his fellow-men, comprised of one member—himself.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The County Clerk issued fifteen marriage licenses yesterday.

Mr. Henry Morehouse preaches to-night at the First Baptist Church, on Wabash avenue, near Hubbard court.

Captain Hickey's report for November records 625 arrests in the First Police District during the month.

Justice Scully fined Simon Foreham $20, yesterday, for allowing people to play billiards in his saloon on Sunday.

Eleven inmates of two houses of prostitution on South Clark street subscribed $145 to the City Treasury, yesterday, through the medium of Justice Banyon's Court.

The ladies of the Aid Society will hold a festival in the Presbyterian Church at Oxford on the 27th of December. Pleasure-seekers and all who desire to help a good cause are invited.

The residence of Mrs. L. Patch, No. 267 Fulton street, was entered by sneak thieves on Tuesday afternoon, during the temporary absence of the family, and robbed of about $200 worth of furs and jewelry.

The Board of County Commissioners received several bids, yesterday, for furnishing supplies to the county institutions for the ensuing year. No contracts will be awarded until next Monday.

The alarm from Box No. 241, at 6 o'clock last evening, was occasioned by fire in the one-story frame dwelling on the northwest corner of Lincoln street and Chicago avenue. The building is owned and occupied by Nathan Smith. Loss, $200; no insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.

John Mitchell, of No. 109 West Polk street, who was employed at the stone yard of Reed & Toleston, at Twenty-second street bridge, was severely injured yesterday morning. His right arm was drawn into a revolving shaft, and broken in two places.

Literary and dramatic entertainments are to be given at Good Templar's Hall, corner of Seymour and Lake streets, the proceeds to be applied towards completing and furnishing the hall. The drama of the "Drunkard's Warning" will be given this evening and to-morrow night.

The room of William McGregor, in the boarding house No. 203 South Desplaines street, was entered yesterday by a thief, who stole four silver watches, worth $140. Another room was visited by the same individual, and a valise containing a writing desk worth $30, was appropriated by him.

In the real estate article in last Sunday's TRIBUNE, some incorrect statements were made with reference to the Third National Bank, the present location of which is at No. 376 Wabash avenue, instead of No. 475, as stated, and $9,000 rent will be paid, instead of $11,000, for the proposed office to be occupied.

A grand matinee will be given at Myers' Opera House to-morrow afternoon, between 3 and 5 o'clock, by the Illinois Suffrage Society, at which the representative women of England and America will appear. Mrs. Stanton will make an address, and Miss Emily Faithful has kindly consented to give some dramatic readings from Dickens and Tennyson, including Mrs. Caudle's famous curtain-lecture.

An error of the types in yesterday's TRIBUNE, in connection with the report of the Germania Insurance Company meeting, made Mr. Silverman express his lack of confidence in the integrity of J. Y. Scammon. Mr. Silverman was not at the meeting, and did not make the statement in question. It was Mr. Seeleman who made use of the language in reference to Scammon.

Mrs. Kate N. Doggett has consented to give some Art Readings at the Chicago Christian Union Rooms, No. 758 Michigan avenue, beginning this evening at 7½ o'clock. Her collection of foreign photographs are without doubt the largest and richest in the city of Chicago, and her wide acquaintance with art will make her explanations of these views very interesting and valuable. It is hoped a large number will avail themselves of the opportunity.

The funeral of John Strickler, late engineer of the fire engine William James, took place at noon yesterday, from his late residence, No. 113 West Adams street. It was attended by Assistant Marshals Benner and Petrie, Captain Ben Bullwinkle, and the entire Insurance Patrol Company, ninety-one members of the Fire Department, and fifteen carriages containing friends of deceased. The remains were interred at Rosehill Cemetery.

Candidates for admission to the City Normal School will be examined on Friday, Dec. 20 commencing at 9 o'clock a. m., at the Normal School Building, West Monroe street, near Halsted. Candidates must be at least 16 years of age, and bring satisfactory testimonials. It is hoped that a large class will enter, since at present it is found difficult to secure a full supply of competent teachers. The examination of candidates for positions as teachers will occur at the same time and place.

Between 2 and 3 o'clock on Tuesday morning, the residence of Mr. Francis Edwards, on Vernon avenue, near Thirty-eighth street, was entered by five burglars, three of whom held pistols to the heads of the frightened occupants, while the other two ransacked the house. A check for $2,500 and $2 in money were taken, but payment on the former has been stopped. Mr. Edwards said he recognized the faces of some of the cracksmen.

A well-appearing young fellow named William Stone, who has been hanging about the Third Police Precinct for some weeks without having any visible means of support, was brought before Justice Banyon by Sergeant Fitzpatrick, yesterday, and was fined $25 for vagrancy, and $25 for carrying concealed weapons. A gold watch and chain, and two valuable Colt's pistols belonging to him, are in the possession of the Custodian of Stolen Property.

By the falling of a scaffold in the new Turner Hall building, on North Clark street, at 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon, three plasterers were precipitated to the ground, a distance of forty feet. All were more or less severely injured. Their names and residences are as follows: Patrick Gallagher, No. 60 Larrabee street; James McLane, No. 108 Huron street; Daniel Murphy, Crosby street, near Larrabee. It is feared that Gallagher cannot survive, as he sustained serious internal injuries.

A murderously-inclined scoundrel, named Louis Rodier, was fined $100 by Justice Banyon, yesterday, for carrying a concealed weapon. It was one of the most formidable engines of destruction ever produced in Court, being composed of a two-pound chunk of lead encased in a leather bag. Rodier was about to use it upon a man who was unfortunate enough to become involved in a quarrel with him, when Mr. H. W. DeWitt interfered, and wrenched it out of his hand. The Court complimented Mr. DeWitt on his courageous conduct.

On Tuesday afternoon, Mrs. Connelly, who lives on Clayton street, between Ashland avenue and Paulina street, went out to buy some groceries, leaving her three children in the kitchen. When she returned, half an hour subsequently, she found that the eldest, a girl aged 4 years, was horribly burned. Her clothes had taken fire by coming in contact with the stove, and no assistance being at hand, every garment was reduced to ashes, and the little one's flesh blistered almost to the bones. The child died at 11 o'clock in the evening.

Thomas White, who was arrested upon suspicion of having been implicated in the jewelry robbery of Kuhn's Hotel, was arraigned before Justice Scully yesterday, and held in $5,000 bail for a further hearing this morning. The Superintendent of Police did not desire to have the prisoner brought before the Court, but White's friends employed an attorney, and compelled him to do it. If White participated in the robbery, his assistant, who carried off the watches and bracelets, is now aware of White's arrest, and will probably never be caught. The man arrested at Ft. Wayne while trying to sell some gold watches, whose arrest was mentioned in Tuesday's TRIBUNE, was released from custody, yesterday, it having been proven that he knew nothing of the Kuhn Hotel robbery, and that the watches he offered for sale were not the ones stolen from that establishment.

EVANSTON.

The catalogue of the Northwestern University, now in press, will contain seven wood cuts of the different buildings directly and indirectly connected with the University, as follows: The University, the Preparatory Department, Dempster Hall, the Chicago Medical College, the University Club House, Heck Hall, and the Ladies' College Building. The advertisements that have marred the appearance of the catalogue for the last two years have been expunged, and the new catalogue, containing eighty pages, will be a great improvement in typographical execution on all that have been previously issued.

This village is to be favored with a call by John G. Saxe this evening, under the auspices of the Evanston Star Lecture Course. His subject will be "Yankee Land."

Three Men Killed.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Dec. 11.—Alexander Donaldson, George Bentley, and a man named Kelly, laborers on the Albany & Susquehanna Railroad, were killed by the caving in of a gravel bank at Osborn Hollow.

The Elgin, Ill., Insane Asylum has 184 inmates. The annual report is now being prepared.

Maria Baxter and five children reached Detroit from Chicago on Tuesday night, searching for a runaway husband and father. They had no money, and not finding Mr. Baxter, were sent to the County House.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—Money was active and close at 7 per cent to 1-32, closing at 7 coin.

Sterling strong at 108¾ for long and 110¾ for short sight.

Gold was firmer; opened at 112⅝, advanced to 112⅞, and closed at 112⅞@112⅝. Loans, 3@2 per cent for carrying and flat to 1-32 for use. Clearings, 79 millions. Treasury disbursements, $159,000. There is some talk of approaching exports.

Governments were about ⅛ better, but quiet. None were purchased by the Treasury. State securities were strong on Tennessees, otherwise dull.

Stock speculation was marked by activity and wide fluctuations in a few shares, while the general list was dull and firm within the range of ⅛ to 1½ per cent advance. Pacific Mail was very active, opening at 79¼, touching 80, reacting to 77⅛, and closing at 79 bid and 79¼ asked. Borrowers of the stock find it difficult to obtain. Hannibal & St. Joseph opened at 44, fell to 41, and closed at 47½; the preferred advancing from 66¼ to 69⅛. Western Union was active, rising from 77⅛ to 79⅛, closing at 78¼. Wabash was active, and advanced from 70 to 71⅛, while Hartford and Erie rose from 8¾ to 9¼. The whole market closed firm.

Sterling 108⅝.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	117⅝	Coupons, '67	116⅛
5-20s of '62	113	Coupons, '68	116⅛
Coupons, '64	113⅛	New 5s	110⅛
Coupons, '65	113⅛	10-40s	109⅛
Coupons, '65 (new)	115⅛	Currency 6s	112⅛

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	93	Virginias, old	47
Tennessees, old	82½	North Carolinas, old	34½
Tennessees, new	82½	North Carolinas, new	20
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	104	St. Paul pfd	76¾
W. U. Tel	78¼	Wabash	71⅛
Quicksilver	48½	Wabash pfd	84
Adams Express	92½	Fort Wayne	93
Wells Fargo	88	Terre Haute	14
American Express	67	Terre Haute pfd	35
United States Ex	81½	Chicago & Alton	111⅛
Pacific Mail	79	C. & A. pfd	114
New York Central	96	O. & M.	47⅛
Erie	52⅛	C., C. & C.	90
Erie pfd	73½	C., B. & Q.	138
Harlem	116	Lake Shore	94⅛
Harlem pfd	126	Indiana Central	35⅛
Michigan Central	116⅛	Illinois Central	123
Pittsburgh	87	Un. Pacific stocks	37⅜
Northwestern	87	U. P. bonds	89⅜
N. W. pfd	91	Cen. Pacific bonds	101⅛
Rock Island	113⅛	Del., Lac & W.	94
N. J. Cen	102	B., H. & Erie	9
St. Paul	53⅛		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 11, 11 a. m.—Flour, 29s 6d. Wheat—Winter, 11s 10d; spring, 11s@11s 9d; white, 12s@12s 4d; Club, 12s 6d@13s. Corn, 28s 6d. Pork, 72s. Lard, 38s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 11, 6 p. m.—Flour, 29s 6d. Corn, 28s 6d. Pork, 72s. Receipts of corn the past three days were 10,000 quarters, 2,500 quarters of which were American.

LONDON, Dec. 11—5 p. m.—Consols money, 91⅜@91½; account, 91⅜@91½; 5-20s of '65, old, 91½; '67, 94½; 10-40s, 88; new 5s, 88⅛; Erie, 42⅝. Turpentine, 43s 6d@44s.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 11.—Bonds, 96¼.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—Rentes, 53f 60c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 11.—Cotton firm; uplands, 10c; Orleans, 10¼@10⅜d; uplands December, 10d. Sales—18,000 bales, including 4,000 bales for speculation and export.

Breadstuffs steady.

Pord, 71s. Tallow, 43s 6d.

Receipts corn past three days, 10,000 qrs.; American, 2,500.

Market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester, firm.

ANTWERP, Dec. 11.—Fine pale American petroleum, 52¼f.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 11.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 3,094, making the total supply for the week thus far 5,814, or 342 cars, against 136 the same time last week. The market was slow, at ¼c off from yesterday's prices. The attendance was good, but buyers were unwilling to operate at the prices demanded by owners, and were holding off for a decline. Carson & Fullerton, Painesville, Ohio, had a drove of 41 Christmas cattle in the yards, to-day, which attracted great attention for smoothness, fine bone, and weight. They were fed by Trotter & Christie, of Putnam, Hendricks County, Ind., and were three-quarter Durham, 3 years old, and averaged 2,200@2,800 lbs, and cost at home 8c per lb. Sales to-day: 35 Ohio steers, av. 1,144 to 1,220 at $5.25@5.75; 19 Kentucky steers, 1,205, at $5.50; 19 Kentucky oxen, 1,486, at $5.50; 77 Indiana steers, 1,118 to 1,500, at $5.12½@7.25; 108 Texas steers, 931 to 1,105, at $4.00@4.12½; 52 Cherokee steers, 1,204, at $5.00; 34 Illinois steers, 1,063, at $4.75.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day, 3,200, making the supply for the week thus far 5,200, against 4,000 the same time last week. Market heavy; not sufficient business to give tone to trade. Sales: 243 Canada lambs, 80 to 90 lbs, at $6.00@6.75; 124 Canada sheep, 120 to 134 lbs, at $5.25@5.50.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 8,200, making the total for the week thus far 17,300, against 18,900 the same time last week. Market firmer, on account of the light run and scarce supply, only 8 cars offering. Sales: 237 Michigan hogs, 125 to 300 lbs, at $4.12½@4.30; 364 Ohio hogs, 182 to 250 lbs, at $4.25@4.35.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—The market for all descriptions of goods was quiet to-day, the commission houses making deliveries of many styles of goods which have been scarce of late, and jobbers' stocks now show full assortments. Cotton goods are generally firm at current quotations. Heavy standard sheetings and Canton flannels are in rather better supply. Woolens are quiet, except for selections of spring cassimeres. Wool flannels are quiet, but scarlet goods are scarce, and prices firm. Horse blankets are in great request, and scarce. Foreign goods are very dull, and selling low at auction. Laces and embroideries are active.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—COTTON—More active, with good export demand; middling upland, 19⅝c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm and rather more active; superfine Western and State, $5.90@6.30; common to good extra, $6.90@7.05; good to choice do, $7.10@7.85; white wheat extra, $7.90@8.65; St. Louis, $7.90@11.00. Rye flour in fair demand at $4.80@6.50. Corn meal quiet. Wheat very dull, and lower; receipts, 10,000 bu; No. 2 Chicago, $1.51; winter red and amber Western $1.65@1.80; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.57. Rye scarce and firm. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn firmer; receipts, 10,000 bu; steamer Western mixed, 65@66c; sail do, 66½c; yellow, Western, 67½c. Oats a shade firmer, with better demand; receipts, 16,000 bu; old Western mixed, 53½@55½c; new, 48@51c; white, 52@54c; black Western, 49@51½c.

EGGS—Steady; Western, 34@35c.

HAY—Firm.

HOPS—Firm; 35@48c for crop of 1872.

LEATHER—Firm, at 28@31c; Orinoco, 27@27½c.

WOOL—Quiet and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm and higher; Rio, 15¼@18½c. Sugar quiet; fair to good refining, 9½@9⅝c; Cuba, 9⅛@9⅝c. Molasses quiet and steady. Rice steady at 7½@8½c.

PETROLEUM—Refined, 26½@27c; crude, 12½@13c.

TURPENTINE—Firm, at 60@61c.

PROVISIONS—Pork, beef, and cut meats unchanged. Middles firm; long and short clear, for January, 7½c; long clear, spot, 7½c. Lard firm; No. 1 to prime steam, 7⅞@8c; kettle, 8½c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—Steady at 95@95½c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in light demand, but holders firm; supers, $4.50@5.25; extras, $6.25@6.37½; Wisconsin and Minnesota, $7.75@8.50. Wheat dull; red Western, $1.80@1.83; amber, $1.85@1.90. Rye firm at 88@90c. Corn more active; receipts of new large; old yellow, 66c; new, 58½@60c; mixed Western, 65c; white, 63c. Oats dull; white, 50@52c; old black mixed, 47c.

PROVISIONS—Declining; mess pork, $13.75. Hams, smoked, 14@16c; shoulders, 6@6½c. Lard, 8¼@8½c.

PETROLEUM—Dull and nominal.

WHISKEY—Held at 96c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Dec. 11.—GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.60@1.63. Corn firm at 58@60c. Barley quiet and unchanged.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 11.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat very firm; choice white and amber, $2.10; good to prime red, $1.90@2.00; Western red, $1.60@1.70; amber do, $1.75@1.85. Corn firm; mixed Western, 62c. Oats firm; mixed Western, 45@47c; white, 48c. Rye quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Mess pork, $15.00; bulk shoulders, 4½@4¾c; rib sides, 6@6½c; clear rib, 6⅛@6¾c. Bacon in fair jobbing demand; shoulders, 5¾@6c; rib sides, 8⅜@9c; clear rib, 9¼@9½c. Hams, new, 14½@15c. Lard, 8c.

BUTTER—Scarce; choice Western roll, 30c.

WHISKEY—Firm at 95½c; small sales, 96c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 11.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat dull but stronger; No. 1 red winter, $1.66; No. 2, $1.55. Corn quiet; high mixed, 47c; low do, 46c; yellow, 48c. Oats quiet; No. 1, 37c; No. 2, 35c.

PETROLEUM—Steady and unchanged.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 11.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Only local trade. Wheat—No market for spring, and only few small sample lots winter sold. Corn dull; No. 2 mixed, on east track, 30c. Oats dull; No. 2, on east track, 25c. Barley dull; sample lots Iowa, 70@90c. Rye—No sales.

WHISKEY—Firm; 92c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; order lots, $12.25. Bulk meats—Little doing; loose clear rib, 5⅛c. Green meats quiet; clear sides from block, 5⅛c. Bacon—No sales. Lard in good demand for future; sales prime steam at 7c seller December, mostly delivered at Kansas City and St. Joseph, Mo.

HOGS—Firm; $3.60@3.85. Receipts, 10,105.

CATTLE—Unchanged.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Dec. 11.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat, moderate demand; sales of 6,200 bu; $1.45 for Green Bay; $1.30 for white; $1.40 for No. 2 Milwaukee. Corn, fair demand; sales 5,300 bu at 50c for No. 2 Western; 51c for high mixed Toledo, car lots.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 11.—BREADSTUFFS — Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 2, $1.55. Corn firm and unchanged. Rye in fair demand, and higher, 72@75c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Barley dull and unchanged.

OILS—Firm and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Stronger; mess pork nominally unchanged. Lard active, and higher; steam held at 7⅛@7¼c; kettle, 7½c; no sales. Bulk meats firm and unchanged. Bacon—Shoulders, 5c; clear rib, 8¼c; clear sides, 8¼@8⅜c. Green meats firmer; shoulders, $3.40 per cask; rib sides, 5c; hams, 6½@8⅛c.

HOGS—Firm; $3.75@3.95; bulk of sales $3.80@3.90.

WHISKEY—Steady at 88c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 11.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.19; No. 2, $1.11⅛. Corn steady; No. 2, 37c. Oats firm, No. 2, 26⅛c. Rye steady, 61½c. Barley active, higher, No. 2, 65c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 26,000 bu; barley, 3,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 10,000 brls; wheat, 4,000 bu; barley, 2,000.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Dec. 11.—GRAIN—Wheat active and higher; extra, $1.70; No. 1, $1.60½; amber, $1.58. Corn dull, lower, 40½c. Oats steady, 34c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 3,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 7,000 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 11.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; double extra, $6.50; treble extra, $7.12½@8.75; family, $9.50@10.50. Corn scarce and higher; white, 70c. Oats quiet at 44@46c.

BRAN—$1.25.

HAY—Scarce and firmer; prime, $28.00; choice, $33.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; mess, $13.25. Bacon scarce and firmer at 5¾c, 9c, and 10¼c. Hams dull at 16@18c. Lard in light supply; tierce, 8¼@8½c; keg, 9½@9¾c.

GROCERIES—Sugar quiet and in light supply; inferior, 6@6½c; common to good common, 6¾@7½c; fair to fully fair, 7¾@8½c; prime, 9½c. Molasses active and firmer; common, 40c; fair, 49c; prime to strictly prime, 52@55c. Coffee scarce and firm at 16@19c.

WHISKEY—92@97c.

COTTON—Firmer; sales 9,500 bales; good ordinary, 17½c; low middling, 18⅛@18½c; middling, 19⅛@19½c; middling Orleans, 19⅛@19⅝c. Receipts, 6,111 bales. Exports, to Havre, 3,686 bales. Stock, 154,013 bales.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 11.—COTTON—Firm; middling, 19⅛c; low middling, 18½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour active and higher; $6.00@10.25. Corn meal scarce and firm; 52@54c. Oats scarce and firm; 43c. Corn meal higher; $3.25.

BRAN—Active; 24@25c.

PROVISIONS—Bulk meats steady.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 11.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Active and strong. Mess pork, $12.50. Bacon—Shoulders, 5c; clear ribs, 8¼c; clear, 8⅜c, packed. New sugar-cured hams, 13@13½c. Bulk shoulders, 3⅞c; clear ribs, 5⅞@6c; clear, 6⅛@6¼c, loose, in round lots. Lard, 7⅞@8⅛c.

HOGS—Firm; $3.85@4.10; receipts, 4,710.

WHISKEY—Steady; 88c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Dec. 11.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; amber Michigan, $1.59½@1.60; No. 1 red, $1.63; No. 2 do, $1.58½. Corn a shade better; high mixed, 39@39½c; new, 36¾@36¾c; low mixed, 38c; new, 36½c. Oats dull and unchanged.

DRESSED HOGS—$4.65@4.70.

CLOVER SEED—$5.15.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 8,000 bu; oats, 21,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 600 brls; wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 21,000 bu; oats, 700 bu.

Night Provision Board.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 11.—Sales at the Night Provision Board: 100 brls mess pork, seller March, at $11.87½; 250 tcs lard, seller December, at $7.10; 200 boxes dry salted shoulders at 3⅞c cash.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW BANK.

THE MONROE BANK of MILLER, WATSON & CO., 143 Monroe-st., is now ready for business. The attention of the public and their neighbors especially invited to it. Responsibility large, with individual liability.
JOHN MILLER, President,
OTWAY WATSON, Cashier.

ANOTHER NEW CHROMO.

WHY THE HENS DON'T LAY.

A fine, humorous Picture that tells its own story, to be given away to each customer by THE GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA CO., 118 West Washington-st. and 133 Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE.

Sale & Boarding Stable

At 192 State-st.,

Between Monroe and Adams-st., in the centre of business, convenient for boarders and for showing stock on sale.

Horses sold on commission. Now offered, a nice road team, several work horses and buggies. Parties desiring to purchase will do well to note special bargains offered.
SHUHLEIN & CLARK,
Successors to AVERY BROS.

WANTED.

A LANDLORD WANTED

For the Geneva Hotel, just fitted up for that purpose. Please address the HOTEL COMMITTEE, Geneva, Ill., for terms, or come and see the premises.
Geneva, Dec. 5, 1872.

FIRE PROOF.

IMPORTANT
TO THE PUBLIC.

A CHALLENGE

To Patentees and Manufacturers of Materials Claimed to be Fire-Proof.

Attention, Architects, Builders, Property-Owners, and Insurance Companies.

In pursuance of an article which appeared in the columns of the "Times" a short time ago, the undersigned herewith give public notice of their intention to submit to a fire test a building now in course of erection on the northwest corner of LaSalle and Quincy-sts., opposite the temporary Court House, composed entirely of their building material, known as A. WANNER'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF TUBULATED PLASTER CASTINGS.

The building will be subdivided in three rooms; two of them, adjacent to each other, will be filled with highly inflammable material, of which one will be set on fire in presence of the public, in order to prove to the most skeptical that a fire originating in a compartment, the walls of which being built or lined with said material, can be easily confined to said part and prevented from spreading or communicating to other parts of the building, if even containing the most inflammable substances.

There being various other material in the market claimed to be fire-proof, we herewith challenge all patentees, manufacturers or proprietors of building material adapted for floors, arches, ceilings, partition walls, and furrings, by which to render buildings fire-proof, to erect similar building or buildings from their material alongside of ours, subject the same to a similar test, and have the superiority of one or the other decided by a competent and impartial committee, to be appointed by the Board of Underwriters of this city.

Parties taking up our challenge will please send in their acceptance, in writing, to our office on or before December 18 next, stating at what time they will be prepared for the test of their material; failing which to do, the undersigned will take for granted that nobody is in possession of any fire-proof material which can cope with ours, and shall proceed forthwith with the proposed test.

THE CHICAGO
Patent Fire-Proof Tubulated Plaster
CASTING CO.,
Office, 4 Congress-st.

☞ Eastern and Southern papers please notice.

P. S.—The word "COPY" in the above line on yesterday should have been "NOTICE," and was intended only as a request to editors to notice the "challenge" as a matter of public interest.

UNDERWEAR.

UNDERWEAR.

Every desirable weight in Silk, Merino, Scotch Wool, Cotton Flannel, Wool Flannel, and Cashmere.

HOSIERY,

Of all weights, adapted to the season, in Cotton, Merino, and Wool.

Handling quantities of these extra fine goods scarcely equalled by any firm, we are prepared to give LOWEST prices.

WILSON BROS.

318 Wabash-av., 35 West Madison-st. (Sherman House), Chicago,
And Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY:

Redfield's
LEADING AMERICAN RAILWAY CASES.

New Edition. 2 vols. 8vo. $15.

The author, in carrying out the original plan of his work, has transferred the Cases upon Common and Passenger Carriers from the first volume to the second volume, which is chiefly occupied by those topics. Eight leading cases have been added to the first volume, together with some new notes, and the late cases to all the notes. The second volume is mainly devoted to Common Carriers of Goods and Passengers.

LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,
Boston.

LOOK OUT! LOOK OUT! LOOK OUT!
FOR THE CHRISTMAS NUMBER OF
"TO-DAY,"

extra double number, profusely illustrated by the best artists. Unusual attractions, a variety of able and fascinating stories, sketches, poems, etc., by the following well-known authors:
EDMUND YATES, JOHN STOCKTON,
T. S. ARTHUR, MAX ADELER,
DIO LEWIS, CLIO STANLEY,
CHRISTIAN RIED, CHAS. MORRIS,
JEAN INGELOW, ELLA F. MOSBY,
two superb cartoons by Sheppard and Brooke, engraved by Dalziel, of London, illustrating Christmas scenes, Dio Lewis' special department, including No. 1 of "Chats with Lovers," etc., etc., exquisitely illuminated cover by Long and Andrews, the whole forming a great combination of literary and artistic merit. Price ten cents. For sale everywhere. MACLEAN, STODDART & CO.,
Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Cincinnati.

New Juvenile Books
For the Holidays at RUSSELL'S,
148 State-st.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS,

Of DECKER BROS., New York, and other first-class manufacturers.
Store and Warehouse, 455 Wabash-av.

H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Agents for the State of Illinois.

Mason & Hamlin Organ Co.,

281 Wabash-av., corner Van Buren-st. These Organs are acknowledged to be unrivalled in excellence. See ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND TESTIMONIAL CIRCULAR. Organs to rent.

REMOVALS.

Howe's Scales.

Removed to 38 State-st.

Scales of every description. Beams and Trucks. Fixtures for Grocers, Druggists and Butchers.
A. M. GILBERT & CO.

REMOVAL.

C. GERSTENBERG,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Has Removed to 199 East Kinzie-st.

TRUSSES.

Rupture.

In susceptible cases cures are guaranteed by the use of our Radical Cure Truss. Call and have your case examined. All kind of Trusses carefully fitted.
MARSH & BOWLES, 303 Wabash-av.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Stringer & Vorhis is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All outstanding debts and dues of the Novelty Sign Painting Co. will be settled and business continued by A. M. STRINGER.
Chicago, Dec. 10, 1872.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 11.

The aspect of local finances continues to improve. Deposits at the banks are gradually increasing, collections in the country are improving, and liabilities maturing in banks are being more promptly met. As the marketing of hogs and cattle places more money in the hands of farmers, it seems probable that this will be the tendency of affairs until the pork and beef packing culminate about the first half of January. After that, the semi-annual interest and dividend disbursements in the Eastern cities will have some effect to make money easier there, and to some extent also in the West. The effect, thus far, on local finances is most perceptible in the diminishing amount of legitimate commercial paper offered in the open market. There is a good deal of "accommodation paper" afloat yet, which has good endorsers, but was made by parties of less substantial credit. This kind of paper is offered at 1½ per cent per month. On first-class collaterals, money is now to be had in the open market at 10 per cent per annum.

New York exchange was somewhat weaker to-day, and sold between banks at 25c and 50c per $1,000 premium.

SILVER FOR SPECIE RESUMPTION.

The recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury that silver be practically demonetized by prohibiting its coinage at the mint, except for exportation, has a more important bearing on the question of specie resumption than would appear at first glance. The movement to demonetize silver in Germany and Holland has already caused a decline in its value in London as compared to gold, and, as the movement progresses, will soon make a wider difference. It is well understood that the United States are fast becoming the great source of silver supply for the whole world. It is now but 12 years since the famous Comstock lode in Nevada was discovered, and yet this one lode yields now at the rate of $15,000,000 of silver bullion per annum.

The product of the Emma and other Salt Lake mines, and of the Silver Islet in Lake Superior, are increasing from year to year, to say nothing of new and important discoveries that are being made in all these regions from time to time.

The decline in the value of silver as compared to gold in Europe is, therefore, affecting a commodity the product of which is every year becoming greater in the United States. The decline of the commercial value of silver, as compared to gold, will furnish an easy step for the return to specie payments, if the relative legal tender values of gold and silver are continued in this country, and if the coinage of silver is not prohibited in accordance with Mr. Boutwell's recommendation. The commercial value of silver coin for exportation is now nearly 6 per cent less than its value as a legal-tender in the United States. If the increase of its production here, and the movement to demonetize it in Europe should—as is not improbable—reduce its commercial value to 10 to 12 per cent below its legal-tender value here, it would stand in about the same relation of exchangeable value to gold as greenbacks do now. If the law were changed so as to make silver coin of the United States a legal tender for any sum instead of being restricted to small amounts as now, we could resume specie payments in silver coin without materially changing the present premium on gold over greenbacks. The legal-tender value of silver being so much greater here than its commercial value for exportation, it would not leave us so readily as gold, but the silver coinage would accumulate in this country, and make a specie currency at par with greenbacks. On a basis of silver coin of the United States for redemptions of greenbacks and National Bank notes, specie resumption would be comparatively easy. When this stage was reached, the value of greenbacks would not fluctuate any more, as it does now. The premium on gold over greenbacks would remain fixed at the difference between the commercial values of gold and silver.

THE SCANDINAVIAN NATIONAL BANK.

The following is a statement, taken to-day (Dec. 11), from the books of the Scandinavian National Bank, showing the footings of its accounts on the evening of Dec. 9, the evening on which it closed its doors. This shows that, as was rumored, the cash and exchange that were on hand on Nov. 25, and which would at that time have paid 37 per cent of the deposits, have dwindled down until the aggregate of cash and exchange on hand at the time the bank closed would pay less than 19 per cent of the deposits. The aggregate of the deposits has been reduced from over $300,000 then to the total of $229,523.88 now, showing that the shrewd ones have been quietly drawing their money out for the last two weeks. The Chicago and other American stockholders who have never paid in a cent of money on their stock, should pay in at once the amount of their notes given for the same, and which notes are among the "Bills Discounted" in the bank, to the amount of probably $40,000. This would make 18 per cent more cash on the deposits. The remaining 63 per cent to pay depositors in full can probably be realized in a few months out of the remaining bills receivable:

RESOURCES.

Bills discounted	$343,247.90	
Due from Commercial National Bank	825.99	
Due from National Broadway Bank, N. Y.	745.21	
Due from Schulz & Ruschgaben	481.01	
Due from Winslow & Co.	2,947.89	
Due from L. Hoffman	333.72	
Due from various banks and bankers	55,183.71	
Other bills receivable	29,946.60	
Cash on hand	42,809.46	
U. S. bonds	150,000.00	
Premium on bonds	14,750.00	
Expense account	15,764.56	
Taxes paid	100.48	
Stationery and fixtures	3,363.00	
Revenue stamps	197.17	
Total		$660,676.70

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$225,000.00
Interest		14,000.64
Exchange		9,366.30
Commercial deposits	$10,053.14	
Certificates of deposit	62,220.33	
Savings deposits	126,176.78	
Steamship agency	1,826.80	
Foreign correspondents	29,246.83	
		229,523.88
Circulating notes		135,000.00
Sundry liabilities		47,785.88
Total		$660,676.70

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows, this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	117¼	117¾
5-20s of '62, ex. int.	112¾	113
5-20s of '64, ex. int.	112⅝	113
5-20s of '65, ex. int.	113⅛	113⅝
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	115⅛	115⅝
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	115⅜	115⅞
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	116	116½
10-40s	109⅛	109⅝
U. S. 5s (new issue), ex. int.	110⅛	110⅝
U. S. currency 6s	111⅛	112⅛
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s		100 and int.
Chicago City 7s		99½ and int.
Cook County 7s		99½ and int.
Illinois, County and Township 10s	93@95	
Sterling Exchange, (large drafts)	109	@110½

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Wednesday, Dec. 11:

CITY PROPERTY.

N ½ of Lot 3, in Block 17, of Ogden's Addition, dated Oct. 6; consideration, $3,000.

Homer st, between Henshaw and Bradwell avs, s f, Lots 36 to 47, dated Dec. 5; consideration, $3,600.

Butterfield st, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first sts, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated Dec. 6; consideration, $3,000.

Same as the above, dated Dec. 6; consideration, $3,000.

Blue Island av, 168 ft s w of Wood st, s f, 24x100 ft, dated Sept. 23; consideration, $1,800.

Park av, between Robey and Lincoln sts, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated Dec. 7; consideration, $2,600.

The premises No. 38 Twenty-eighth st, dated Dec. 10; consideration, $9,500.

Blue Island av, 216 ft s w of Paulina st, s f, 24x100 ft, dated Oct. 10; consideration, $1,800.

Morgan st, between Polk and Taylor sts, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated Dec. 11; consideration, $1,500.

Thirty-first st, between Indiana and Prairie avs, n f, 50½x100 ft, dated Nov. 13; consideration, $12,000.

Lot 7 in Oviatt's Lots 44 to 52, in McIlroy's w ½ of s w ¼ Sec 1, 39, 13, dated Dec. 9; consideration, $3,000.

E 31 ft of s ½ Lot 14, in Block 50, of s e ¼ Sec 21, 39, 14, dated Dec. 9; consideration, $1,550.

State st, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second sts, e f, 25x118 ft, dated Nov. 24; consideration, $3,600.

Burnside st, n w corner of Thirty-third st, Lot 12, except n 3 ft, dated Dec. 10; consideration, $3,000.

The premises No. 1186 Wabash av, dated Dec. 1; consideration, $13,000.

Vernon av, n of Thirty-seventh st, e f, 50 feet to alley, dated June 3; consideration, $4,375.

Lot 30, in Block 1, of Holstein, dated Dec. 10; consideration, $450.

Ewing st, between Jefferson and Clinton sts, s f, 25x119 ft, dated Dec. 9; consideration, $1,200.

Lots 36 and 37, in Block 13, of e ½ Sec 31, 39, 14, dated Oct. 30; consideration, $1,600.

Blue Island av, 96 ft s w of Wood st, s f, 24x100 ft, dated Sept. 26; consideration, $1,800.

West Van Buren st, 44 ft east of Marshfield av, s f, 22x88 ft, dated Oct. 10; consideration, $9,000.

Undivided ½ of n ½ s e ¼ of n e ¼ Sec 2, 39, 13, dated Dec. 2; consideration, $8,750.

Lots 23 to 25, in Block 4 of Eberhart and Wilber's Block 25, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated Aug. 31; consideration, $3,200.

Arnold st, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth sts, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated Dec. 9; consideration, $1,200.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 29, in Reynolds' e 5 acres of Block 14, of s ½ Sec 29, 40, 14, dated Aug. 15; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 27, in Block 1, in Elias Olson's n 7 acres of s ½ n w ¼ Sec 20, 40, 14, dated Oct. 19; consideration, $400.

Lot 21, in Block 1, in same subdivision, dated Nov. 20; consideration, $350.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 5, in Block 3 of Pick's Lots 6 to 10, in Turner's Subdivision in n e ¼ of s e ¼ Sec 9, 38, 14, dated Nov. 11; consideration, $650.

Lots 6 to 18, 21 to 23, and 25 to 28, of Hinckley's Subdivision of n w ¼ s e ¼ Sec 8, 38, 14, dated Dec. 7; consideration, $6,000.

Lots 46 and 47, in Block 1, of Rosedale, dated Oct. 20; consideration, $250.

School st, 75 ft south of Sixty-first st, w f, 25 ft to railroad, dated Dec. 10; consideration, $500.

Fourteen Lots in Phare's Lots 4 to 7, of Kerfoot's n ½ n e ¼ of n e ¼ Sec 1, 38, 13, dated Nov. 26; consideration, $4,000.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Edbrook place, n w cor of Powell av, 11x8117 ft, dated Sept. 5; consideration, $2,000.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 11.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date a year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1872.	1871.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.	1871.
Flour, brls	7,488	4,630	5,062	3,746
Wheat, bu	64,160	27,465	19,332	1,400
Corn, bu	31,465	123,059	7,346	2,981
Oats, bu	35,880	33,995	21,895	5,292
Rye, bu	1,780	3,712	1,600	1,218
Barley, bu	13,310	18,382	25,279	1,761
Grass seed, lbs	33,808	37,730	22,200	26,819
Flax seed, lbs	70,850			
Broom corn, lbs	75,400	18,770	38,254	19,920
Cured meats, lbs	203,639	243,070	1438,970	1236,960
Beef, brls	40	65		
Pork, brls	403	547	962	748
Lard, lbs	42,600	269,490	757,312	588,094
Tallow, lbs	17,530	31,150	3,690	
Butter, lbs	45,150	32,444	23,020	5,600
Dressed hogs, No.	247	1,016	452	1,505
Live hogs, No.	15,194	27,946	4,008	4,673
Cattle, No.	2,733	2,035	768	322
Sheep, No.	954	1,225		849
Hides, lbs	209,846	154,199	91,949	97,696
Highwines, brls	167	462	309	131
Wool, lbs	85,060	79,411	899,740	141,239
Potatoes, bu	1,450	5,174		
Lumber, m feet	319	216	1,016	743
Shingle, m	1,120	480	960	180
Lath, m			64	101
Salt, brls	220		2,122	2,646

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 1,765 bu wheat; 2,774 bu corn; 2,679 bu oats; 554 bu rye; 6,357 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 138 cars wheat; 114 cars corn; 15 cars oats; 7 cars rye; 38 cars barley. Total, 312 cars, or 119,000 bu.

GRAIN WAREHOUSE STATEMENT.

We published last week a report of the Committee recently appointed by the Board of Trade to examine the condition of our grain warehouses. That report showed that the accounts of Flint, Thompson & Co., running the Rock Island Elevators, were all right. The Committee now give an equally satisfactory report of the houses noted below, and reports from other elevators will follow in a few days:

CHICAGO, Dec. 10, 1872.

J. W. Preston, Esq., President Board of Trade:

Your Committee appointed to attend to the weighing over of the grain, and to examine the books and accounts of such elevator firms as shall express a desire to have them do so, beg leave to report:

That, by invitation of Messrs. Munger, Wheeler & Co., they have examined the books of that firm, and find that on the 7th inst. they had outstanding receipts for grain as follows:

	Bushels.	Bushels.
For No. 1 spring wheat	11,444.10	
For No. 2 spring wheat	242,203.50	
For No. 3 spring wheat	60,310.30	
For regular spring	10,621.40	324,579.10
For No. 2 oats	64,543	
For regular oats	6,067	70,610
For No. 1 rye	333	
For No. 2 rye	7,970	8,303
For No. 2 barley	70,765	
For No. 3 barley	28,151	
For rejected barley	9,295	108,211
Total receipts		511,703

Your Committee would state that one of the elevators (the Air Line) belonging to this firm is in process of being repaired, and is empty. The other, the "Galena," is therefore being worked nearly to its full capacity in doing the daily business of receiving and delivering out the grain arriving on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, and now contains over half a million bushels of grain. In consequence of this, it is not practicable for Messrs. Munger, Wheeler & Co. to weigh out the grain at present. These elevators are new, having been built since the fire, and no grain was taken into them until August last. From this fact, and from the fact that their books are so kept as to render investigation comparatively easy, and from a careful estimate made by an expert on the afternoon of the 7th inst., of the amount of each grade of grain actually in the bins at that time, it is not difficult to determine with a considerable degree of certainty that they have on hand the proper amount of each grade of grain to answer to all the receipts outstanding for the same. Your Committee think proper to state that this firm cancel, by perforation, all receipts on which grain has been delivered, at the same time furnishing the State Register with a schedule of such receipts, as well as with the receipts themselves, thereby rendering the reissuing of such receipts impossible. From personal examination, and from the best information we could obtain, we feel justified in stating that we fully believe that Munger, Wheeler & Co.'s books are correct, and that the firm have the grain on hand to protect the holders of the outstanding receipts.

Your Committee would further report that Messrs. Armour, Dole & Co. had commenced weighing over the grain in their elevators before this Committee was appointed. They completed the work Nov. 30 last. We were invited by them to examine the weight of the different kinds of grain in their elevators, and also their books in regard to the amount of grain on hand, as well as the outstanding receipts for the same. We have done so, and will say that they were found by us to be very satisfactory, and the exactness of the result shows that the elevators have been run in a careful and business-like manner. According to their books, by actual weight, Nov. 28, 1873, there was in store in Armour, Dole & Co.'s Elevators, "A" and "B":

	Bushels.	Bushels.
No. 1 spring wheat	276	
No. 2 spring wheat	23,537.20	
No. 3 spring wheat	16,284.50	
Rejected wheat	684.20	40,782.30
No. 1 corn	4,129.30	
No. 2 corn	147,568.36	
Rejected corn	19,298.34	170,994.34
No. 2 oats	108,967.18	
Rejected oats	10,585.30	119,553.16
No. 2 barley	5,496.02	
No. 3 barley	10,500.20	
Rejected barley	861.02	17,857.24
No. 2 rye	36,972.98	
Rejected rye	3,253.32	40,225.38
Total bushels grain		389,411

There were outstanding receipts for same at that date:

	Bu.	Bu.
No. 1 spring wheat	276	
No. 2 spring wheat	24,952.48	
No. 3 spring wheat	13,318	
Rejected spring wheat	1,746.10	41,301.50
No. 1 corn	4,143.02	
No. 2 corn	145,098.42	
Rejected corn	17,001.14	166,243.02
No. 2 oats	119,712.28	
Rejected oats	1,919.24	121,632.20
No. 2 barley	5,591.22	
No. 3 barley	10,577.34	
Rejected barley	1,745.20	17,914.28
No. 2 rye	37,635.18	
Rejected rye	2,058.02	39,693.20
Total receipts		386,793

Respectfully submitted.

J. STILES,
W. N. BRAINARD,
J. R. BENSLEY,
Committee.

The leading produce markets were rather slow to-day, with no material changes in quotations, except in wheat. There was not animation in many of the markets to give variation in price, but offerings were not large, hence steadiness. Our receipts of the leading cereals were larger than had been generally expected, but the shipments of wheat and oats were also larger than the average, corn only showing a small shipping movement. The grocery market exhibited slightly increased activity, and a firmer tone. Orders from local retailers as well as from interior dealers were more liberal, and the aggregate of sales was probably larger than on any of the half dozen preceding days of the week. Changes in prices were confined to an ⅛c advance in rio coffees, and an ⅛c in patent cut, and crushed and powdered sugars, and 5c in diamond drip syrups. Rice, soaps, and spices rule steady. Teas were quiet, with prices generally weak, the exceptions being choice greens and blacks. The dry goods market continues reasonably active, and firmness still prevails in all departments. No change was reported in the butter market, a good local and outside demand existing at full former rates. Cheese continues dull and weak. There was a good demand for coal, and the market was again strong at $12.00 for Lackawanna; $10.50@11.00 for Erie, and at $7.00 for Wilmington. Prices of dried fruits were without quotable change, though some descriptions were a trifle firmer. The fish trade was quiet, and aside from an advance of 25c in whitefish and trout, values were without change. No new features were noted in the hides, leather, and oil markets. The usual demand for lumber prevailed to-day, previous prices being sustained. Brick, cement, lime, &c., continue quiet and steady. The demand for cooperage was fair, prices being about the same as for the past few days. Iron, tin, copper, nails, &c., were in moderate demand at present quotations. The wool market was quiet and unsettled. Prices are without quotable change, but gradually working easier. Hops are fairly active and firm. Broom corn continues quiet, the demand being restricted to small lots to supply deficiencies in stocks. Seeds were in moderate inquiry, prices ruling about the same as yesterday's. Potatoes were in demand and firm at 70@75c on track, with few car lots offering. Poultry was rather quiet; the market was very well supplied, but there was little demand except for choice offerings. Prairie chickens and quail were in excellent demand; shippers were buying quite freely for the holiday trade; prairie chickens sold readily at $4.50@5.00, and quail at $1.50. Other game was in abundant supply and tolerably fair demand. Apples were in moderate request from the local trade, choice varieties bringing from $3.25@4.00 per brl. Other fruit was quiet and unchanged.

Highwines were quiet and firm at yesterday's advance, being quoted scarce. The offerings here were decidedly light, and New York was strong though inactive. Sales were reported of 150 brls at 89c.

Dressed hogs were dull and easier. The receipts were small, only 247 head, but even those could not be sold except at a decline, as shippers were not in the market to any extent. Sales were reported of 168 head at $4.25, and the market closed with buyers at that figure for good lots.

Provisions were moderately active, but irregular. New pork was again easier, in sympathy with a further decline in live hogs, being also quoted easier in New York till near the close, when our market was dull in spite of Eastern firmness. Lard was in good demand, and firm at yesterday's quotations, being reported firmer in New York, where, as here, the low price seems to have called out a first-class demand. Meats were steady, and rather quiet at full previous prices, but little being offered, while there seemed to be only a few orders on the market, except for green hams, which have sold at a rate for two or three weeks past that may suggest the possibility of "cutting half a dozen hams from one hog, 'As they do in France.'" The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess Pork—Old, $11.75@12.00; new pork, cash or seller the month, at $11.30@11.37½; do seller January, $11.45@11.50; do seller February, $11.75; do seller March, $11.87½@12.00; do seller April, $12.00@12.15; prime mess, $10.75@11.00. Lard, cash, $7.10 for new, cash or seller December; do seller January, $7.15@7.20; do seller February, $7.25@7.30; do seller March, $7.55@7.60. Sweet pickled hams, 7¾@9c, and green hams at 7⅜@7½c for 15-lb averages, and 6⅞@7c for 16-lb averages. Green shoulders, 3⅜@3½c; do rough sides, 4⅝@4¾c; do short ribs, 5⅛c; do short clear, 5⅜@5½c; meats, 15 to 20 days in salt, quotable at 3⅜c for shoulders; 5⅜c for short ribs, and 6c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, seller December, quoted at 4c. English meats, for delivery in December and January, 5⅜@5⅝c for Cumberlands; 6c for short ribs, or long clear; 6⅛@6⅜c for short clear; 8⅛@8⅜c for long cut hams. Mess beef, $8.50@9.00; extra mess do, $9.50@10.00; beef hams, $29.50@30.00. City tallow, 7⅞@8c; grease quotable at 5⅛@6⅛c. Sales were reported of 200 brls mess pork (choice) at $11.50; 300 brls do at $11.37½; 700 brls do at $11.30; 100 brls do (country) at $11.25; 500 brls do seller January at $11.40; 1,350 tcs lard at $7.10; 500 tcs do (last evening) at $7.06¼; 250 tcs do at $7.05; 250 tcs do seller January at $7.15; 250 tcs do seller March at $7.52½; 100 tcs do at $7.50; 25 boxes shoulders at 4c; 20,000 lbs green short light rough sides at 5⅛c; 20,000 lbs green short ribs (light) at 5⅛c; 200 boxes do at 5⅜c; 500 boxes equal quantities of long and short clear at $6.18¾ per 100 lbs; 4,000 lbs bellies at 6⅛c; 6,000 lbs green do at 6c; 1,000 pcs green hams (13 lbs) at 8c; 1,000 pcs do (14 lbs) at 7½c; 180,000 lbs do at 7⅝c; 20,000 lbs do (15 lbs) at 7⅝c; 20,000 lbs do (16 lbs) at 7½c; 20,000 lbs do at 7c; 250 brls city butcher's tallow at 7⅞c.

The following are given as the through rates in gold, per 100 lbs, to European points *via* Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway:

To Liverpool *via* Boston, $1.00; *via* Portland, 95c; *via* New York, $1.19½. To Glasgow *via* New York, $1.02½; to Havana *via* Boston, $1.20; to Hamburg *via* Boston, $1.30; to Bremen *via* Boston, $1.30; London, *via* Boston, $1.25.

The following are the rates by the Black Star Line:

To London *via* New York $1.08½ for boxed meats, and $1.14½ for lard; to Liverpool, $1.19½ for boxed meats, and $1.25½ for lard. Glasgow, *via* New York—Wheat, 90c per 100; corn, 91c per 100; flour, $2.03 per brl; beef, 97c per 100; pork, 97c per 100; bacon, $1.02½ per 100; lard, $1.02½ per 100; tallow, 97c per 100.

S. T. Webster's National Steamship Line to Liverpool and London: Bacon, $1.19 per 100; lard, $1.25 per 100. Other through freights as per comparative rates.

Flour was again quiet, under a rather light demand, but firm at previous prices, though reported tame in New York, and lower in Liverpool. Stocks are not large enough to cause holders to be anxious to sell, hence there was no weakening, though the news caused shippers to hold off for a decline. Purchasing for the local trade was fair; buckwheat and bran were firm. Sales were reported of 100 brls winter extras on private terms; 100 brls spring extras (Conqueror) at $7.50; 100 brls do (Red Jacket) at $7.25; 50 brls do at $6.00; 50 brls do at $5.65; 600 brls on private terms; 500 brls rye, on private terms; 20 brls buckwheat at $8.00. Total, 1,520 brls. Also, 40 tons bran at $12.00, on track.

Wheat averaged 1⅛c lower than yesterday, though the greater part of the decline was established last evening. The market was slow during the greater part of the session; but steady except early when it was weakened by the report that flour had declined in Liverpool, and a general conviction that the market would decline, which conviction established the fact. Buying for shipment was very light, holders of car-lots asking more than purchasers were willing to pay. In options the feeling was irregular; there being a good demand at times, followed by a lull of inactivity. The course of the market for two or three days past has astonished many operators, and they are holding back till they can regain their composure; but the general sentiment seems to be that wheat is low enough to be taken hold of with safety, though the overplus of California may prove to be so nearly equal to the wants of Great Britain that that country will not want to drain us very deeply. Seller January was the principal option dealt in; it opened at $1.12, declined sharply to $1.11⅜, advanced to $1.12¾, and closed at $1.12⅝. Seller the month was quiet and 1c below, and seller February dull at 2c above, January. No. 1 spring closed dull at $1.20; No. 2 do at $1.11¼; No. 3 do at $1.01@1.01½, and rejected do at 91½@92c, except in North Side houses, which were still discriminated against, though not to the same extent as heretofore, as the shippers were not operating largely to-day. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 1 spring at $1.20; 800 bu No. 2 spring at $1.11½; 10,000 bu do at $1.11⅝; 4,000 bu do at $1.11¼; 31,000 bu do at $1.11; 16,800 bu do at $1.10⅞; 8,800 bu No. 3 spring at $1.02; 4,800 bu do at $1.01½; 800 bu do at $1.01; 3,200 bu do at $1.00½; 800 bu rejected spring at 92c; 400 bu do at 91c; 400 bu No. 2 red winter wheat at $1.50, free on board cars. Total, 82,600 bu.

Corn was dull and ¼@⅜c lower than yesterday, but firm, moving slowly upward through the whole session, in the face of a light demand for cash lots, and almost none for future. New York was quoted stronger, and our receipts were not heavy; so that there was no apparent cause for the reticence of buyers, other than that simultaneous absence of orders which is sometimes noted here. Seller the month, or cash No. 2 opened at 30⅞c, and advanced to 31⅛c at the close. Seller February opened at 31⅜c, advanced to 31½c, and closed at 31⅜c. The summer options were in better demand, and ½c higher, at 38c seller May, and 36½c seller June. Rejected dull at 29c. Cash sales were reported of 14,800 bu No. 2 at 31⅛c; 37,000 bu do at 31c; 1,600 bu rejected at 29c; 5,000 bu ear at 35c delivered at the Stock Yards. Total, 58,400 bu.

Oats were quiet and a shade easier, there being very little demand, either for cash lots or options, though any special weakness was prevented by the fact that the Inspectors reported only 15 cars in for to-morrow. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, was quoted at 25@25⅛c; seller January was slow at 25⅛@25⅜c; and seller February dull at 25⅝c bid, and 25¾c asked. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2 at 25⅛c; 1,800 bu do at 25⅛c; 1,800 bu do at 25¼c; 13,400 bu do at 25c; 1,800 bu rejected at 23½c; 1,800 bu do at 23c. Total, 21,800 bu.

Rye was quiet, though in good demand, and ½c higher, though up till noon buyers protested they would not pay within ½c of yesterday's quotation. Receipts continue light, and New York is strong, the recent quotations from that city being for old, wormy lots, which do not represent the new crop. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 at 61½c, and 400 bu do at 61c. Rejected was nominal at 56c.

Barley was more active and a shade firmer at yesterday's prices, under a rather better demand. In ordinary houses No. 2 brought 60½@61c, and No. 3 50@50½c, higher prices being paid for Armour, Dole & Co.'s receipts. Seller the month was nominal at 60c, and seller January was quoted at 60½c bid, and 61c asked. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 at 61½c; 4,000 bu do at 61c; 800 bu do at 60⅝c; 9,400 bu do at 60½c; 5,000 bu do at 60¼c; 400 bu No. 3 at 52½c; 1,200 bu do at 52c; 6,800 bu do at 50½c; 1,200 bu do at 50¼c; 2,000 bu do at 50c; 1,600 bu rejected at 42c; 1,200 bu do at 41½c; 400 bu do at 41c; 400 bu by sample at 85c; 400 bu do at 84c; 800 bu at 80c, on track; 900 bu at 75c; 400 bu at 72½c; 400 bu at 60c. Total, 37,700 bu.

CHEMICALS AND METALS.

J. Berger Spence & Co., of Manchester, Eng., have the following in their latest weekly circular, dated Nov. 18:

A somewhat better feeling has pervaded the chemical market during the past week; prices generally remain unchanged. Consumers' stocks are now much reduced, and, as the close of the shipping season has left those of manufacturers also at a comparatively low ebb, any material decline in prices is not probable. The American trade, which for some time back has been declining, still continues dull; but it is so far satisfactory to notice that our exports of alkali to the United States during the past month were over 2,000 tons in excess of those during October of last year. In caustic soda, for delivery over next year, there has been little doing; but for prompt, the demand is fairly active, and, were supplies more easily obtainable, a larger business could be done. Soda ash has continued to offer freely, and, in the absence of a corresponding demand, is a shade easier.

The sudden advance in the value of money has had a depressing effect on metals, and the symptoms of improvement that were observable in some branches have almost entirely disappeared. It is expected, however, that this inanimation will turn out to be temporary only, and that the present cessation in demand will shortly be succeeded by a period of renewed activity. The collapse in Scotch pig iron still continues, and sales of warrants are of the most trifling character, and at reduced rates. The shipments of the year, made up to the 9th inst., amount to 755,400 tons, and are 21,285 tons in excess of the corresponding period of 1871. There is no increase in the demand for manufactured iron in South Staffordshire, and many of the mills there are wanting orders, and working only short time in consequence. A smart reaction has taken place in copper, and Chili bars have been sold as low as £80, at which price buyers have come forward so freely that an advance was promptly made by holders, and quotations are still looking upwards. There has been no change made in the nominal list for English tough and manufactured copper. A moderate amount of business is going on in tin at reduced rates. The increase in value for lead is fully maintained, and smelters are not free sellers.

WATER FREIGHTS.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* gives the following table of the average freight by water on wheat and corn from Chicago to Buffalo, and thence to New York by canal for the month of November for a series of years:

Year.	LAKE. Wheat, cents.	Corn, cents.	WATER. Wheat, cents.	Corn, cents.
1861	16.0	14.7	25.6	23.5
1862	15.3	14.2	19.5	17.3
1863	9.0	7.7	19.6	17.6
1864	13.7	12.7	15.9	16.4
1865	12.3	11.5	23.1	20.3
1866	13.5	11.7	19.6	16.3
1867	9.0	7.0	19.1	18.3
1868	9.3	8.3	19.2	16.2
1869	10.3	9.8	21.7	19.0
1870	8.5	7.6	11.9	11.5
1871	10.1	9.7	15.9	14.1
1872	12.4	11.4	16.0	14.0

Commenting on the unusual fact that the average rate by lake was higher than that of past years, while canal freights averaged lower, the *Advertiser* concludes "that the capacity of the Erie Canal to do the business seeking transport by that route is greater than the capacity of the lake fleet to do the business seeking the water transportation to the East. In view of this fact, it is perfect folly for Western papers to be continually finding fault with the Erie Canal. The fact that the Western shippers have been compelled to pay heavy lake freights this year is certainly not chargeable to the canal. Shippers had better despatch than ever before for their property by canal, and at as cheap rates as ever."

LATEST.

In the afternoon, wheat was moderately active, and firmer. No. 2 spring sold at $1.11½@1.11⅝ seller the month, and $1.12¾@1.12⅞ seller January, both closing at the inside. Corn was quiet and steady at 31⅛c seller the month, and 31⅜c seller January. Other grain and provisions were inactive.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 11.

ALCOHOL—Was in moderate request at $1.77@1.84 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM CORN—This market was without perceptible change. Orders continue to be received from Eastern manufacturers for small lots of fair to choice brush. Dealers anticipate a more active movement next month. The local trade is confined to small lots for immediate consumption. We continue to quote: No. 1 hurl, 7@8c per lb; No. 2 do, 5@6½c; No. 1 stalk braid, 5@6c; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; No. 3 do, 3@4c; inside green, 4@4½c; do red tip, 3c; do pale and red, 2@3½c.

BEANS—There was a moderate inquiry for beans to-day, with abundant offerings. Prices are about the same as for the past week. We quote: Navies at $2.10@2.35; fair to good, at $1.75@2.00; common to medium, $1.25@1.50. Sales include 10 brls good navies at $2.25; 3 brls fair at $2.10; 20 sacks good at $2.00; 18 bags at $1.65; 5 brls at $1.50; 10 bu at $1.35.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The inquiry was light and restricted to small lots. Prices were without alteration and are quotable as follows: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casing, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.50 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25@3.50 per 100; lime, in bulk, $1.00@1.25; lime (in brls), $1.35@1.50 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@45c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $11.00@15.00; country brick, $13.00@14.00; Woodstock pressed range at $25.00@40.00; St. Louis Hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del; Milwaukee, $33.00, del; Racine, $30.00, del; Hinsdale, $25.00, del; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet, for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 40 per cent is made by dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$5.75	$8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.50	9.00
8x11 to 10x12	7.00	9.50
8x14 to 10x15	7.50	11.00
10x14 to 12x15	8.00	13.00
14x16 to 16x20	8.50	15.00
14x22 to 16x24	9.00	17.00
18x22 to 18x30	10.50	18.50
20x28 to 24x30	12.00	20.00
26x28 to 24x35	13.00	22.00
26x34 to 26x40	14.00	24.00
28x38 to 28x44	15.00	26.00
28x46 to 30x48	16.00	27.00
30x50 to 32x52	...	28.00
32x54 to 34x56	...	34.00
34x58 to 34x60	...	38.00
36x60 to 40x60	...	40.00

BUTTER—If we except low grades, such as properly come under the head of "grease," there is a fair amount of trading in the different qualities, and firmer rates were sustained all around. The demand for choice dairy keeps steadily in excess of the supply, and for small lots, an advance of 1@2c was occasionally realized. We quote: Strictly choice dairy, 26@28c; medium to good, 18@23c; inferior to common, 8@17c.

BAGGING—Firmness still prevails in this market for cotton bagging, for reasons noted in previous reports, viz.: the buoyant tone of the market for the raw material, and the reduced condition of stocks. The inquiry for burlaps and gunnies continues fair, at unchanged prices. Wool sacks are inactive. We quote: Stark, 35c; Ludlow, 34½c; Lewiston, 34c; American, 32c; Otter Creek, 33½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22½c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do, double, 28c; wool sacks, 68@70c.

CANNED GOODS—Only a moderate amount of trading was done in this line goods to-day, and rates underwent no perceptible change, ruling steady, as given below:

Peaches, 2 lb	$2.00@2.25
Peaches, 3 lb	3.25@3.50
Pears, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	3.00@3.50
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.50@2.75
Raspberries, 2 lb	2.00@2.50
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.00@2.25
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2.15@2.25
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.60@2.70
Corn, Elgin	2.80@3.00
Corn, Benton Harbor	2.65@2.85
Corn, Yarmouth	2.90@3.00
Peas, 2 lb	3.00@3.50
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.60@2.70
Succotash, 2 lb	2.75
Lobster, 2 lb	3.50
Lobster, 1 lb	2.35@2.50
Oysters, 2 lb	2.25
Oysters, 1 lb	1.50

CHEESE—No new feature was developed in connection with this market. Little or no improvement was noticeable in the demand, and, if we except prime New York factory, which is being held with some show of firmness, the market is weak, fair orders being freely filled at a concession. The *American Grocer* says of the New York market: "The market continues very dull and prices somewhat in buyers' favor, although holders refuse, as a general thing, to grant any concessions. In consequence, we repeat our quotations. This state of affairs is not unexpected. Commission merchants here have foreseen it, and warned farmers in the interior that they were carrying the holding-back policy too far, and that by keeping prices so high they were cutting themselves out of at least two months' consumption, and that, before the quantities yet to come forward can be sold, lower prices must rule, and that the decline will be in proportion to the length of time cheese is held back in the country to sustain prices here." We quote: New York factory, 14@15c; Ohio factory, 13@14½c; Western factory, 12@13½c.

COAL—In this market there was fair activity, and the quoted prices were again firmly adhered to. We repeat our list, as follows: Lehigh, lump, $12.50@13.00; Lehigh, prepared, $13.00; Lackawanna, $12.00; Erie, $10.50@11.00; Briar Hill, $10.50@11.00; Walnut Hill, $11.00; Blossburg, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $10.00; Hocking Valley, $10.00; Cannel coal, $9.50; Indiana block, $9.50; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $7.00.

COOPERAGE—There was a fair demand for cooperage, with ample offerings. Lard tierces are firmer, sales being made at $1.90@2.00, the latter prices for very good ones. We quote: Pork brls, $1.55@1.60; lard tierces, $1.90@2.00; whiskey barrels, $2.25@2.35; flour barrels, 50@55c; rough staves $18.00@20.00; bucked staves, $28.00@30.00; flour staves, $8.00@9.00; circle hoop headings, 6@8c ⅌ set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@17.00 ⅌ m; pork and tierce hoop poles, $35.00@40.00 ⅌ m; whiskey barrel staves, $25.00@27.00 ⅌ m. Sales include 500 lard tierces at $2.00; 4 cars at $1.60 for pork barrels, and $1.90 for tierces.

CALIFORNIA FRUIT—There was a moderate inquiry at previous prices. We continue to quote: Easter Beurre pears at $4.50; Beurre Gris do at $4.25@4.50; winter Nellis at $3.50@3.75; Rein di Nice grapes at 25c; Tokay, 25c; Muscat, 20c.

EGGS—Were in moderate request. Strictly fresh are firm at 27@28c; pickled are quite plenty and sell slowly at 20@23c. Sales comprise 1,500 doz at 28c; 800 doz at 27c; 400 doz at 26c; 500 doz at 25c; 1,000 doz pickled at 20c.

FEATHERS—Were in the usual demand, prices being without essential change. We quote: Prime live geese, from first hands, at 63@66c; jobbing price, 70@72c for assorted feathers; mixed feathers at 25@60c, according to quality; chicken, 6@8c.

FISH—Whitefish are firm, under continued light receipts, and have advanced 25c per ½ brl, or to $5.25@5.50 for No. 1, and to $4.75@5.00 for No. 2. Other fish ruled steady as previously quoted. Trade remains dull, the present demand being mainly confined to supplying local consumers. We revise our list: No. 1 whitefish, $5.25@5.50; No. 2, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 trout, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 shore mackerel, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.25; No. 1, shore, kits, $1.85@1.90; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's cod-fish, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 30@33c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, new, half brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Fair activity characterized the market for most varieties of dried fruits, though raisins, currants, figs, and prunes were more frequently inquired for than other descriptions. In prices no quotable changes were noted, the prevalent feeling being firm at the annexed range: Dates, 8@9c; figs, new, 16@17c; figs, box, 18@19c; Turkey prunes, 1872, 10¾@11c; do 1871, 8@9c; raisins, old, $2.35@2.40; raisins, new, $2.70@2.80; blackberries, new, 10¾@11½c; raspberries, 43@44c; pitted cherries, 25@26c; peaches, pared, 21@23c; peaches, halves, 6⅛@7c; do, mixed, 5⅞@6⅛c; Zante currants, 1872, 9½@10c; do 1871, 8@8½c; apples, Southern, new, 6@6c; do Western, 6½@7c; Michigan, 7½@8c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 22c; English walnuts, 14@15c; Naples walnuts, 19@20; Brazils, 14@15c; Pecans, 10@12½c; African peanuts, 7c; Wilmington peanuts, 8c; Tennessee peanuts, 8c.

GAME—Prairie chickens and quail were in very good demand, shippers buying quite freely. The offerings were fair. Chickens range from $4.50@5.00; quail at $1.50; partridges quotable at $4.50@5.00; rabbits at $1.50; venison was in liberal supply, carcass quotable at 8@10c; saddles, 16c. Sales include 10 doz prairie chickens (trapped) at $5.00; 32 doz do at $4.75; 10 doz do at $4.50; 50 doz quail at $1.50; 15 doz do at $1.25@1.37½; 12 doz rabbits at $1.50; 10 venison saddles at 16c; 6 antelope saddles at 18c; 4 buffalo hams at 7c.

GREEN FRUITS—There was a fair inquiry for apples and cranberries from the local trade. Apples are in tolerably fair supply, and steady at $3.00@3.75 per brl for fair to choice varieties. Cranberries continue to rule steady at $10.00@10.50 per brl for cultivated; wild at $7.00@8.50. Sales include 175 brls in job lots at $3.25@3.75; 65 brls at $2.75@3.00; 25 brls at $2.25@2.50; 31 brls cultivated cranberries at $10.00@11.50; 10 brls wild at $7.50@8.50; 6 brls at $6.00.

GROCERIES—Jobbers report some little improvement in the demand, both for staple and fancy groceries, and a rather better feeling seemed to prevail. Coffees continue exceedingly firm, and, in the different grades of Rio, were to-day advanced an ⅛c. An advance of a ⅛c has recently been established in New York, and a further upward movement here is looked for. The weakness so long a feature of the sugar market has at last given place to a feeling of firmness, and quotations of patent cut, and crushed and powdered are advanced an ⅛c. Syrups are also firmer. Rice, soaps, spices, and other goods in the list ruled steady. The following from the *American Grocer* will be found of interest: "The consumption of raw sugar during the month of November at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, was but 25,000 tons, against 62,500 in October, and 61,700 in September. The movement is as follows: Imports from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, 584,000 tons, against 579,000 tons for same time in 1871. Distribution in eleven months 542,500 tons, against 505,500 tons in 1871; exports 5,000 tons, against 1,000 tons in 1871." We quote:

COFFEES—Mocha, 30c; O. G. Java, 25@26c; Java No. 2, 23½@24c; fancy Rio, 23@23½c; choice do, 22¾@22⅞c; prime Rio, 21⅞@22c; good do, 20¾@21c; common do, 19½@20c; Singapore, 22¾@23c; Costa Rica, choice, 23⅝@23¾c, do, prime, 22¾@23¼c; Maricaibo, 22½@23c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20½@21c; Stearine, 15½@16½c.

RICE—Patna, 8@8½c; Rangoon, 7¼@7½c; Carolina, 8½@9c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 14¼@14¾c; crushed, powdered and granulated, 13¾@13⅞c; A, standard, 12⅝@12¾c; do No. 2, 12⅜@12½c; B, 12⅛@12¼c; extra C, 12⅛@12¼c; C, No. 2, 12@12⅛c; yellow C, 11⅝@11¾c; choice brown, 11@11⅛c; choice molasses do, 10⅝@11c; fair do, 10¼@10⅜c; choice molasses sugar, 11@11⅛c; fair do, 9½@9⅝c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 11⅛@11¼c; do prime, 10½@11c; do fair, 10@10½c; do common, 9¼@9⅝c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.35@1.40; silver drips, extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@50c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 78@80c; do prime, 72@75c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@60c; common molasses, 30@40c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 28@30c; cassia, 40@42c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 15@20c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6¾@8½c; German mottled, 7¼@7½c; Golden West, 6⅜@6½c; White Lily, 6¾@8½c; White Rose, 6½@6¾c; brown Windsor, 4¼@4½c; palm, 6@6¼c; Savon Imperial, 6¼@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9¼@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5@6c.

HAY—No change was made in the quotations of this commodity, but the feeling seemed a trifle less firmer for timothy, owing to some improvement in receipts. Prairie continues plenty, and easy. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers as follows: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $17.00@18.00; timothy, loose pressed, $16.00@17.00; prairie, pressed, $10.50@11.50. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $16.00@17.00; prairie, loose, $10.00@11.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Were again quoted firm. The demand from tanners continues fairly active, and, notwithstanding liberal and increasing receipts, there is no very considerable accumulation of stock here. Following are the prices current: Green butchers', 8c; green salted, cured, heavy, 11@11½c; do light, 12@12½c; part cured, 9½@10½c; green frozen, 9@10c; green calf, 17@17½; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 25c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@55c; damaged, 7½@8c; all other damaged stock, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HOPS—This market was without material change. The demand is fair, and prices continue strong, at 35c for prime Wisconsin. Common to medium quotable at 25@30c.

HONEY—Was quiet and unchanged. Choice white comb in cases is salable, but none offering; other grades were plenty and quiet. We quote: Choice white Western, 28@30c; fair grades, 20@25c; strained, 12½@16c.

IRON AND STEEL—There were no new features to note under this head. The volume of business was fair for the season, prices undergoing no important change. We continue to quote:

Flat iron	5	@ 5	2-10	rates
Heavy bands	5	6-10@ 5	8-10	rates
Light bands	6	@ 6	2-10	rates
Hoops	5	5-10@ 6	8-10	rates
Rounds and squares	5	@ 5	8-10	rates
Shafting iron	5	6-10@ 5	8-10	rates
Ovals	5	6-10@ 5	8-10	rates
Half oval and half rounds	5	9-10@ 5	8-10	rates
Horse-shoe iron	6	5-10@ 7		rates
Sheet iron, No. 24	7	@ 7½		rates
Plate iron	7	@ 7¾		rates
Russia iron		20c		per lb
Prussia iron, No. 1 stained		18c		per lb
Norway nail rods	9	@10c		per lb
German plow steel	11½	@12c		per lb
English cast plow steel	12	@12½c		per lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@20		rates
English tool steel	21	@22		rates
English spring steel	11½	@12½c		per lb

LEATHER—Domestic leather of all descriptions is held with pronounced firmness, and in some varieties (notably harness and upper) an advance seems imminent. The demand is more than usually active for the season, and dealers generally are refusing to fill orders at any concession from the quoted prices, which are as follows:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 38@ 40
Country harness	36@ 37
Line, city, ⅌ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ⅌ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	80@ 1.15
City upper, No. 1, ⅌ ft	27@ 29
City upper, No. 2, ⅌ ft	25@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	24@ 26
Collar, ⅌ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, light	35@ 38
Rough upper, heavy	32@ 35
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	35@ 37
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	33@ 35
"B. A." sole	30@ 32

OAK.

Calf	1.25@ 1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	85@ 1.10
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@ 80
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@85.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@ 2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.70@ 2.20
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.35@ 2.00
French calf, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.50

LEMONS—The usual demand exists, with prices the same as yesterday. Oranges are in moderate request, at $10.00@12.00 per brl. Palermo and Messina lemons at $7.50. Malagas at $6.50@7.00.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Were in fair average demand, with prices unchanged, and quotable as follows:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.00; do, 12x12, $14.50; do, 14x20, $15.00; do, roofing, IC, $13.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 41c; bar, 42c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11½c; half casks, 11¾c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7¾c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 48c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c.

NAILS—Were in fair request at former prices. We continue to quote: 10d per keg, $5.75 net; 8d do, $6.00@6.12½; 6d do, $6.25@6.37½; 4d do, $6.50@6.62½; 3d do, $7.25@7.37½; do 3d, fine, $8.50@8.62½; 2d do, $9.00@9.12½; clinch, $8.00.

NAVAL STORES—Were quiet and steady, prices ruling as follows:

Manilla rope, ⅌ lb	$ 18	@	19
Sisal rope, ⅌ lb	15	@	17
Hemp sash cord, ⅌ lb	20	@	23
Marline, ⅌ lb	20	@	23
Tarred rope, ⅌ lb	17	@	19
Oakum, ⅌ bale	5.00	@	6.25
Pitch, ⅌ brl	6.00	@	7.00
Tar, ⅌ brl	6.50	@	7.00

OILS—Dealers report trade quiet, with no material variation in prices. Linseed has recently advanced in New York, and the market here will, no doubt, soon follow suit. Carbon, turpentine, and other descriptions, with the exception of lard oil, were quoted steady and firm. Following are the prices current: Carbon, 27½@28c; extra lard oil, 73c; No. 1, 68c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 85c; do boiled, 90c; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.05@2.10; neats' foot oil strictly pure $1.10 do extra, $1.00; do No. 1, 90@95c; bank oil, 68c; straits, 72c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 73c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Meet with only a limited inquiry, and prices were generally easy. We quote:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$ 11.50
Fancy brands	10.50@11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montagne	14.50
American	12.50
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.00@11.50
Palace car colors	9.00@10.50
Rochelle ochre	3.50
English Ven. red	3.50
English orange mineral	14.50@15.50
English red lead	12.50
American red lead	11.50
Paris white	4.00
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3½c
In bladders	4 c

POTATOES—Car lots are scarce and would bring 70@75c on track, but the danger of freezing checks operations. Potatoes sell from store quite readily at 80@90c and the market is quite firm. Sales include 150 bu choice Ohio at 95c; 150 bu from store at $1.50; 450 bu choice Iowa at 80@85c; 1 car Ohio at 85c delivered.

POULTRY—The market was quite liberally supplied, but trade was rather quiet, the demand being restricted to choice lots, dealers asking 12@13c for choice dry picked turkeys, and $3.00@3.50 for large well-dressed chickens. There is a good deal of poor stock on the market which sells very slowly. We note sales of 1,200 lbs choice turkeys at 12@13c; 800 lbs do at 12@12½c; 550 lbs do fair at 11c; 350 lbs at 8c; 400 lbs poor at 6c; 20 doz fancy dressed chickens at $3.25@3.50; 26 doz choice at $3.00; 18 doz good at $2.75; 32 doz do at $2.00@2.50; 10 doz poor do at $1.50; 10 doz dressed ducks at $4.00@4.50; 2 doz do at $3.50; 8 coops geese at $10.50; 4 coops do at $10.00; 6 doz dressed at $8.50@9.00.

SALT—Was in good demand and firm. Stocks are very light. We continue to quote: Onondaga, fine, $2.40; ordinary, coarse, $2.40; Saginaw, fine, $2.40; coarse Diamond C, $2.40; dairy, without bag, $3.00; do, with bags, $4.00; ground solar, $2.40; Ashton dairy per bag, $5.00; ground alum, $2.50.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—Were in very fair demand. Prices rule as follows:

FOUR PANEL DOORS, RAISED PANELS BOTH SIDES.

Thickness.	Size.	Price
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 8	$2.90
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.90
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.75
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-16	2x10 by 6x10	3.25

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

1 3-16	2x6 by 6x6	2.25
1 3-16	2x8 by 6x8	2.50
1 3-8	2x6 by 6x6	2.35
1 3-8	2x8 by 6x8	2.60

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.	Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75	1 3-16	9x14	$2.30
1 3-16	9x12	2.05	1 3-16	10x15	2.50
1 3-16	10x12	2.05			

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12-light window.	Price per window.
8x10	1 3-16 in	2x 3¼ by 3x9¾	40c
9x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x6	57c
9x14	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 5x2	64c
10x12	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 4x6	57c
10x14	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 5x2	64c
10x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 5x2	80c
9x14	1 3-8 in	2x 7 by 5x2	80c
10x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 5x2	80c

SEEDS—The market was quiet, and prices were without quotable change; $3.15 was bid for prime, with $3.25 asked; $2.90@3.00 for fair. Clover quotable at $4.90@5.12½. Flax was quiet and firm at $1.65. Sales were reported of 10 bags choice timothy at $3.35; 20 bags at $3.00; 10 bags at $2.75; 10 bags poor at $2.25; 10 bags prime clover at $5.12½; 10 bags choice medium at $5.65; 24 bags do at $5.50.

RAGS—The following are the latest quotations of prices paid by dealers: Mixed cotton, 3¼c; country do, 2⅜@3c; mixed wool do, 1½c; mixed rope, 4@4½c; mixed copper, 23@24c; brass, 14@16c; heavy lead, 5½c; tea lead, 3⅜c; zinc, 3½c; machinery castings, etc., 1⅜c; stove plate, 1⅛c; No. 1 wrought iron, 1⅛@1¼c.

TEAS—The inquiry was light, and the market seems to be working easier, save for choice varieties, which are in moderate supply, and firmly held. Oolongs are especially weak, and lower quotations may be looked for. Prices range substantially as follows: Hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; good, 65@75c; choice to extra, $1.00@1.20; superfine to fine old hyson, 75c@$1.00; common imperial, 65@75c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@105; choice $1.15@1.20; extra, $1.25@1.35; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.05; fair to good do, 60@90c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good 60@70c; choice to extra, 90c@1.00.

TOBACCO—Remains steady, as previously quoted.

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@80c; choice, 65@70c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 48@55c.

WOOD—Is in fair demand at the annexed quotations: Beech, $13.00; maple, $14.00; hickory, $14.50@15.00; slabs, $8.00, delivered.

WOOL—There was a fair inquiry, but dealers and buyers fail to agree in their views, and few sales are being made. Prices are without quotable change, although the market is gradually working easier. We quote:

Tub, washed, extra medium	60@67c
Tub, washed fair do	55@60c
Common dingy	50@52c
Fleece, washed, XX, light	55@57c
Fleece, washed, X, light	45@55c
Fleece, washed, XX, dingy	45@53c
Fleece, washed, X dingy	45@53c
Fleece, washed, medium light	55@56c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	45@55c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	35@38c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, dingy	32@34c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, to medium	40@44c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	38@42c
Super, pulled	43@48c
Extra, pulled	43@50c

Sales include 2,500 lbs choice tub washed at 67c; 500 lbs burry black at 50@55c.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 11.

The receipts of live stock during the week up to this evening were as follows:

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Monday	2,317	17,418	636
Tuesday	2,753	15,194	959
Wednesday	2,300	23,000	76
Total	7,370	55,612	1,671
Same time last week	9,004	80,568	2,603

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	892	4,008	185
Tuesday	768	4,003	....
Total	1,660	8,011	185

CATTLE—There was more doing in the way of sales than on the preceding days of the week, both local and outside buyers operating with more freedom, but this was the result of the easier feeling evinced by holders, and was not due to any real increase in the demand. The reports from New York, Albany, Buffalo and other Eastern points were gloomy enough, prices ruling from a ½c to ¾c lower all around, while trade was quoted dull at the reduction. Consequently shippers would not invest save at a further concession of 12½@25c per 100 lbs, and to this reduction sellers were compelled to submit. This makes the decline, since Saturday, fully 37½@50c on the different grades of shipping cattle, the decline being more severe in medium to good grades than in choice and extra, the light supply of the latter helping to sustain prices. Butchers' stuff and stockers sold at about last week's prices, the former meeting with some inquiry at $2.00@3.75, and the latter selling to a moderate extent at $2.75@3.75. The quality was the best we have had for many days, the receipts of thin cows and scalawag steers and Texas cattle being noticeably small, in comparison with the number received during the past dozen days or more. The supply of those descriptions, however, excluded the demand, not all finding buyers low as prices were. The most important sale of the day was 50 head of Christmas steers, averaging 1,840 lbs, at $7.25. They were fed by F. M. Funk, of McLean County, Ill., and were purchased by Nelson Morris. A steer averaging 2,530 lbs was taken by a city butcher (Sheibel & Son) at $8.50. There were some other fine beeves on sale, but they did not find buyers, the prices asked being considered too high. Sales were effected at $4.00@6.00 for common to choice shipping steers, and at $2.00@3.75 for inferior to common natives, and poor to good fat Texans. The market closed weak, with many unsold.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$6.15@6.80
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,200 to 1,400 lbs	5.50@6.00
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,100 to 1,300 lbs	5.00@5.25
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.50@4.75
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.00@4.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.75@3.75
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.00@2.50
Texas Cattle—Through droves	2.00@2.75
Texas Cattle—Northern summered	3.00@3.50
Texas Cattle—Corn-fed	3.75@4.25

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.
50 good steers	1,274	$5.30
16 choice steers	1,352	5.62½
10 choice steers	1,591	6.00
19 butchers' steers	1,129	4.62½
93 choice steers	1,321	5.75
48 good steers	1,337	5.25
63 Texas steers	907	2.90
42 Texas cows	898	2.85
19 cows	1,005	3.25
25 good steers	1,277	5.25
17 good steers	1,353	5.12½
29 good steers	1,363	5.30
33 good steers	1,309	5.00
17 fleshy steers	1,121	4.12½
34 good steers	1,250	5.50
32 good steers	1,335	5.12½
19 good steers	1,266	5.25
29 good steers	1,210	5.15
48 good steers	1,375	5.55
50 Christmas steers	1,840	7.25
16 choice steers	1,384	5.70
32 good steers	1,401	5.50
17 medium steers	1,182	4.60
15 good steers	1,405	5.00
14 choice steers	1,574	6.00
36 fleshy steers	1,149	4.60
16 good steers	1,321	5.12½
12 cows	999	2.12½
16 cows	1,004	2.37½
32 rough fleshy steers	1,401	5.50
16 extra steers	1,203	6.00
17 good steers	1,283	5.12½
17 good steers	1,210	5.00
17 good steers	1,300	5.00

HOGS—The hog market opened active and higher than it closed yesterday, early sales making at $3.85@4.00, but after shippers had filled their orders—which they were not long in doing—the market again weakened, prices falling off to $3.70@3.90. At this range trading was fairly active throughout the afternoon, and the supply, though large, was about all absorbed. The market closed steady at $3.70@3.75 for common to medium, and at $3.80@3.90 for good to choice. Most of the day's sales were effected at $3.75@3.85. We note the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
40	267	$3.90	51	304	$3.85	48	324	$3.90
41	255	3.80	104	249	3.80	51	338	3.80
144	228	3.77½	41	249	3.95	53	266	3.70
88	248	3.70	58	262	3.80	45	285	3.85
80	238	3.70	111	238	3.80	44	288	3.75
48	320	3.75	95	252	3.95	45	383	3.85
51	293	3.90	55	268	3.85	53	297	3.85
43	365	3.90	51	298	3.75	44	259	3.90
46	250	3.90	47	222	3.80	51	295	3.75
28	333	3.75	66	273	3.75	41	332	3.75
52	283	3.75	114	286	3.75	50	222	3.80
46	266	3.75	96	332	3.85	41	261	3.75
160	283	3.75	55	271	3.70	44	261	3.75
26	240	3.80	60	246	3.75	80	256	3.80
28	321	3.80	57	257	3.85	108	275	3.75
57	284	3.80	63	263	3.75	50	325	3.80
59	282	3.80	45	279	3.90	53	200	3.80
52	312	3.85	49	350	3.80	27	327	3.75
49	298	3.85	46	383	3.80	46	312	3.70
50	237	3.85	50	338	3.75	50	278	3.80
53	319	3.80						

SHEEP—In the absence of sales to establish values, we quote the market nominal at $3.00@3.50 for poor; at $3.75@4.25 for medium, and at $4.50@5.00 for good to choice.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 11.

AT THE YARDS—Trade at the yards was rather dull to-day. Buyers were backward in putting in an appearance, and prices were slightly on the decline. The movement was chiefly confined to first and second clear; common siding also met with liberal sales. Prices closed as follows:

First and second clear	$48.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	39.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00@42.00
First and second clear siding, together	24.00
Common siding	20.00@22.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@33.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	37.00@39.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	37.00@40.00
B stock boards	32.00@36.00
Common boards	15.00@16.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	15.00@16.00
Fencing	15.00@16.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	18.00@24.00
Timber—sawed, 12 to 16 feet	15.00@20.00
Shingles—sawed A, ⅌ m	3.50@ 3.75
Pickets, square	15.00@16.00
Pickets, flat	15.00@16.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	3.50@ 4.00
No. 1 sawed	$1.50 @2.00
A or Star	3.37½

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD—An active trade was experienced at the hardwood yards to-day. Counter-tops were in good demand, also walnut and ash flooring, which were firm at published prices. The market closed as follows:

Oak (dry)	$25.00@40.00
Black walnut	25.00@80.00
Maple	15.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@40.00
Butternut	25.00@50.00
Counter tops (select)	1.00@ 1.30
Flooring, 6 in. grooved and matched	75.00
Axles	60@ 75
Wagon poles (each)	55@ 60
Hickory	50.00@75.00
Box boards	$35.00@40.00
Common	20.00@25.00
Clear	30.00@35.00
Culls	15.00@16.00

The receipts and shipments for the last 24 hours, ending at 7 o'clock this morning, were as follows:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, m	319	1,011
Shingles, m	1,120	960
Lath, m		64

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

SHIPBUILDING.

CLEVELAND.—A number of vessels are under way there. Quayle & Martin are building a new schooner and three steam barges for the Cleveland Transportation Company. Radcliffe & Sargell are building two tow-barges for the same company. Laffener has a three-mast schooner under way for Captain Foster, of that city.

BLACK RIVER.—Quelos & Peck are building a steam tow-barge for parties at Cleveland. At Root's and Hays' yards there are four new steam barges under way for M. Grow, of that port.

CHATHAM, ONT.—A large new steam barge, 200 feet keel, will be finished and ready for business by the opening of navigation next spring. Two propellers, for freight and passenger traffic between Sarnia and Duluth, are also under way. They will be 250 feet keel, and will be launched in the spring.

MANITOWOC.—A large propeller will be built by G. S. Rand for J. R. Slauson, of Racine. Eight sailboats are also under way, and will be finished by spring. The schooner Fleetwing is to be lengthened 25 feet, and the Ozar rebuilt.

WINONA.—A propeller and a four-masted schooner are being constructed. Besides these several vessels of smaller dimensions will also be built, and others reconstructed.

CARROLTON.—There are four or five tow and steam barges to be built there this winter, and, probably, a schooner, all of which will be finished by spring.

TRENTON.—A propeller for the Northern Transportation Company is to be constructed there. Her length of keel is 240 feet, beam 36 feet, depth of hold 20 feet. Capacity 1,735. Also a canal propeller 142 feet long. A schooner and a barge, the former to be built for the Peshtigo Iron Company. All of these will be ready by the opening of navigation in the spring.

EAST SAGINAW.—There are three new schooners under way there, for Mr. Crosthwaite, of that place. Several barges are also to be built this winter.

ALGONAC.—A large steam barge, intended for the ore trade, is to be constructed there. Also a steam barge for the lumber trade at that port.

MARINE CITY.—Captain Blodgett, of Detroit, has three barges on the stocks, and is preparing for the fourth. A large propeller 236 feet long is being constructed by D. Westcott. A large steam barge is on the stocks, also a tow-barge under way. Three or four schooners are also ... Never before in the history of Marine City has there been so much activity in boat-building as at present.

VERMILLION.—A vessel of 1,200 tons burthen will be finished and launched there in the spring. The schooner Gross is to be rebuilt.

MILWAUKEE.—Wolf & Davidson will build two or three large vessels this winter, also others of smaller note will be built by other firms. The schrs Surprise, Enterprise, and Three Bells are to be rebuilt.

TOLEDO.—Two large tow barges, a three-masted schooner, and a large barge 200 feet long, are under way, and will be finished by spring.

MARINE MATTERS.

Wind from the northeast—cold.

—Forty-two vessels are reported on the beach between Michigan City and the Manitous.

—The bark Alexander sunk near Thorold, being cut by the ice.

—The propeller Equinox has arrived at Buffalo.

—The propeller Favorite and her tow are laid up at Menominee.

—A propeller is to be built at Lebawing, in place of the Stewart, recently burned.

—The steamer Cumberland is frozen in on Lake Superior, with fifty passengers on board.

—A new schooner was launched at Picton last week, for Ross & Co., of that port.

—Another expedition is being fitted out at Buffalo to go to the relief of the schooner Corsican.

—The schooner Hattie Earle is on the beach at Saugatuck, high and dry. She will be got off during the winter, or early in the spring.

—The schooner Emma, of Manitowoc, missed the harbor at Frankfort, on the 25th, and now lies out on the beach. She can be got off without serious injury. The schooner Island, ashore near that point, has gone to pieces.

—Captain Kelley, of the Lake Superior line of propellers, reports having seen the schooner W. O. Brown off Keewenaw Point, Lake Superior, on the 27th ult. At that time she was about fifteen miles astern of the schooner Cambridge, which vessel reached the Sault in safety, although with severe loss. The Brown was owned by William Doyle, of this city, and had a cargo of 18,700 bushels of wheat, consigned to Preston & Wright, of Buffalo.

—The Toledo *Blade* says: "The schooner Ada Medora has been released from her icy fastenings and towed to the city. The schooner G. W. Davis, grain laden, which was also fast in the ice, has been brought into port. The propeller City of London, fast in the ice, will probably attempt to reach the lower end of Lake Erie, weather being favorable."

THE LOUISVILLE LOTTERY.

How the Three Hundred and Seventy-five Thousand Dollars were Drawn.

Louisville, Ky. (Dec. 7), Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

The drawing, said to be for the Public Library of this place, is over; and, now that I have been a close observer of everything connected with the drawing that an outsider (I mean a representative of the press) could see, I will give you in as brief a manner as possible, an account of the proceedings, as well as the impressions made upon myself and one or two other disinterested spectators, from what we witnessed.

At 6 o'clock in the morning I presented myself at the great hall of the Public Library, but found that it was not yet opened. At half-past 6 the doors were opened and about twenty musicians entered and took their seats in the orchestra. Shortly after half-past 6 a few policemen and three or four loafers made their appearance, and at the same time one of the officials came along, who passed me on to the stage.

The first thing I noticed on the stage was the two wheels. It is, however, of no consequence to describe them. I was furnished a seat near a table, of which there were three on the stage, one for the official recorders of the drawing, and two for the reporters of newspapers.

Having never attended a lottery drawing before, I was under the impression that the reason it commenced so early in the morning was on account of the tags, 75,000 in number, having to be counted in the presence of an impartial committee of the audience, or any persons that could vouch for their being correct; but here I was soon deceived, and shown how innocent I was in this matter, for at 7 o'clock, when there were not yet more than a dozen persons on the stage nor more than thirty or forty in the hall besides the band of musicians before referred to, and while the gas jets were yet required to show light in the building, there entered on to the stage, by the side door, three rough-looking men, each bearing a trunk of the commonest description on his shoulder, and, after laying down their loads on the stage near to the foot-lights, they retired. Shortly after two men came and opened these trunks, and one of the officials informed me that they were the Committee who counted the tags. The door in the side of the largest of the two wheels was now opened, and the tags, which were of thin hard leather, about a size smaller than the brass tags usually given as checks for baggage, were taken off of long wires. Some of the wires, it was said, contained a thousand tags, and others contained any number from fifty to a thousand. Each wire, however, was emptied of its tags, and when the three trunks were empty, some one remarked that there were 75,000 tags then in the wheel, but it would be fairly impossible for any one present to say whether there were ten, twenty, thirty, fifty, ninety, or one hundred thousand, or even more, tags in the wheel. When I asked one of the officials, "Who counted the tags?" he answered, "Hon. John Barber, Colonel Jelson P. Johnston, and Wm. Murphy." I could find no one on the stage who could inform me who Hon. John Barber was. Colonel Jelson P. Johnston, I was told, was the landlord of the Galt House, and Wm. Murphy was his clerk. Now, these three gentlemen named are no doubt very honest men, and may have counted the tags, although we have not the slightest evidence that they did do so, but let us suppose that they did. How long were the tags in the three common trunks, and where did they come from early last Saturday morning?

The reason I dwell so long on this tag question is because on it the whole question of honesty or dishonesty of this lottery depends. A gentleman from Cincinnati who sat alongside me, to whom I spoke of this tag business, said, "Give me the counting of the tags for the wheel, and I'll arrange it beyond doubt that every prize drawn goes into the hands of the getters-up of the lottery."

Who could tell that the numbered tags put into the great wheel represented the numbers of the tickets sold? It is quite possible that only a few of the tickets sold were represented by the tags. One had to have great faith to believe that any considerable number of the tickets for which people paid their money was represented. We know that it was impossible to fix these tags to suit the parties deeply interested in the profits of the lottery.

That this thing could be done is beyond doubt. Was it done in this instance? Impossible to say. One may believe it was, but, like the Judge on the bench, who is often morally certain of the guilt of a prisoner, and has to let him go scot free because his guilt cannot be proven, we also have to be content with well-grounded suspicions.

Was the drawing fair? Indeed it was! The drawing of the cash prizes out of the wheel was one of the fairest transactions ever witnessed. There were five official registers present, all of them gentlemen well known to the people of Louisville. Ex-Governor Bramlette was also present; A. J. Ballard, Esq., presided at the large wheel, and Oliver H. Stratton at the small. Andrew Graham, Esq., and Colonel Churchill helped to see that the numbers drawn from the wheels were properly registered. As far as the drawing was concerned, nothing could be plainer or fairer. It would be impossible to charge ... How strange that not less than twelve well known gentlemen helped to see that the drawing was fair. But the drawing was of no consequence whatsoever, if the tickets drawn were held by the men who conducted the lottery, and who were behind the scenes, and with whom the public are not at all acquainted.

I would consider it an insult to the readers of the *Gazette* to describe the drawing, or tell how the senseless crowd, that sat in the theatre from 7 in the morning until 7 at night, applauded when the voice of the man who took the cash prizes from the hands of the blind girl announced a large prize, but not one of that audience of 3,000 drew a cent. Cincinnati and Ohio had tens of thousands of dollars in this lottery. Where is there to be found the individuals who obtained prizes? Where can you not find the fools that threw away the dollars they may some day want? And yet they threw them away, persuading themselves that the lottery would be as fair as a lottery could be, and that the money was for a good object—for the Public Library of Louisville. The managers of this enterprise could well afford to give to their patrons fifty or even one hundred thousand dollars, and yet make themselves very rich indeed. We have no doubt that some few ticket-holders will turn up who received small prizes, for that is one of the baits necessary to the success of the swindle.

It was represented that the tags left in the wheel after the drawing would be counted. They were not, and will not be. The Public Library may barely receive 50 cents out of every $10 received by the managers.

But another lottery is announced. Who will buy tickets in it after what we will tell them? Will there be any one so rash as to delude himself that he can ever get a cent of his money back, to say nothing of getting a large prize? The philanthropic object of the Library is a well concocted snare and delusion. This lottery business is a disgrace to Louisville, and will, if not discountenanced by all who study the happiness and prosperity of their fellow-men, be productive of widespread ruin and demoralization.

Columbus, Ind. (Dec. 9) Dispatch to the Cincinnati Enquirer.

There has been considerable excitement here in our usually quiet little city since Saturday noon, over the result of the lottery drawing at Louisville. A club of ten holding the lucky number, 6,450, which drew the $75,000 prize, live here. Their names and occupations are as follows: W. H. Webb, of the firm of Pirkinson & Webb, contractors and builders; T. C. Bur..., clerk in a grocery store; W. D. Sumner, grocer; Albert Jones, ex-County Clerk; Chas. McColla, cattle dealer; Loyd Mortage, carpenter; Frank Paneake, liquor dealer; Gideon Schultz, drayman; Henry Rothrock, blacksmith; and Charles C. Crawford, travelling agent for Conduit, Dougherty & Co., Indianapolis.

A Strike Among the Paris Actresses.

Paris Correspondence of the London News.

The principal actresses of the Paris theatres have struck,—not for a rise of salary, but against the tyranny of fashion. Under the leadership of Mlles. Fargueil, Desclee, and Bernhardt, they announce against those *pieces aux robes*, in which the poverty of the play is dissimulated by the skill of the dressmaker. The stage has come to be *Le Follet*, or *Le Diable Rose* in action. Silk, cotton, velvet, and guipure made of ... paper have been long since relegated to the suburban theatres. The very ... who now cry out to be relieved of the weight of Genoa pile and the choice of Lyons would have scorned a few years ago to tread the boards in anything less costly. They now try to justify themselves on the plea that they then only yielded to a necessity which no longer exists. Actresses who went to play before the Court at Compiegne had to dress as gay as any of the ladies in the train of the Empress. The stage was close to the seats of the Imperial family and their guests, the males of which made regular incursions into the green room between the acts. Hence the ... rule of the Grand Chamberlain against the sumptuary artifices to which Adrienne Lecouvreur, Clairon, Mars, Georges, Dorval, and the superb Rachel herself readily lent themselves. Count Bacciochi, the director of the Emperor's *menus plaisirs*, had ... forbidden the Court Theatre because she ... mock pearls when playing the part of a ... at Vichy, which became for historical ... a conservatoire for a class of actresses who were anything but *artistes*, this precedent

...eers.........................1,143 4.80
...ers.........................1,201 5.12½
.... 990 2.12½
..............................1,004 2.37½
...erny steers.................1,401 5.50
...ers.........................1,203 6.00
...ers.........................1,283 5.12½
...ers.........................1,320 5.00
...ers.........................1,200 5.00

...The hog market opened active and ...n it closed yesterday, early sales mak... $3.85@4.00, but after shippers had filled ...ers—which they were not long in ...he market again weakened, prices fall... $3.70@3.90. At this range trading ...active throughout the afternoon, and ..., though large, was about all absorbed. ...t closed steady at $3.70@3.75 for ...o medium, and at $3.80@3.90 for good ... Most of the day's sales were effected ...3.85. We note the following:

HOG SALES.

Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
3.80	51	304	$3.85	43	324	$3.90
3.80	104	249	3.80	51	338	3.80
3.77½	41	349	3.95	53	269	3.70
3.70	56	262	3.80	45	385	3.85
3.70	111	238	3.80	44	288	3.75
3.75	95	252	3.95	45	333	3.85
3.90	55	288	3.85	53	297	3.85
3.90	51	298	3.75	44	249	3.90
3.90	47	222	2.80	51	295	3.75
3.75	66	273	3.75	41	339	3.75
3.75	114	285	3.78	50	229	3.80
3.75	96	332	3.85	41	261	3.75
3.75	55	271	3.70	44	281	3.75
3.80	60	246	3.75	86	356	3.80
3.80	57	257	3.85	108	275	3.75
3.80	53	263	3.75	50	325	3.80
3.80	45	279	3.90	53	300	3.80
3.85	49	350	3.80	27	327	3.75
3.85	46	383	3.80	46	312	3.70
3.85	50	398	3.75	50	278	3.80
3.80						

...—In the absence of sales to establish ...e quote the market nominal at $3.00@ ...oor; at $3.75@4.25 for medium, and ...5.00 for good to choice.

...HICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 11.
...YARDS—Trade at the yards was rather ...y. Buyers were backward in putting ...earance, and prices were slightly on the ... The movement was chiefly confined to ...econd clear; common siding also met ...al sales. Prices closed as follows:

...econd clear.........................$48.00@55.00
...r, 1 inch to 2 inch.................47.00@50.00
..., 1 inch............................39.00@40.00
..., thick.............................43.00@45.00
...econd clear flooring, together,.......40.00@43.00
....24.00
...econd clear siding, together.........
...iding................................20.00@22.00
...ooring, dressed, second..............30.00@33.00
...ooring, dressed, first...............37.00@39.00
... boards, selected, 16 inches and.....35.00@40.00
...ards.................................37.00@40.00
...ards.................................32.00@36.00
...oards................................15.00@16.00
...ting, small timber, etc., 16 feet....15.00@16.00
....15.00@16.00
...cantling, 18 to 24 feet..............18.00@24.00
...awed, 12 to 16 feet..................15.00@20.00
...awed A, 2 m..........................3.50@ 3.75
...quare................................15.00@16.00
....15.00@16.00
..., split...............................16.00@18.00
..., round...............................20.00@22.00
....3.50@ 4.00
...............................$1.50 @2.00
....3.37½
...llars per car to be added when transferred, ...ge follows the shingles.
...—Five shingles to be two inches in thick... Sixteen inches.
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...............................15.00@25.00
...............................30.00@40.00
...............................25.00@30.00
... (select)...................1.00@ 1.50
... in. grooved and matched............75.00
...............................60@ 75
... (each).....................55@ 60
...............................50.00@75.00
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...............................15.00@18.00

...eipts and shipments for the last 24 ...ing at 7 o'clock this morning, were ...

	Receipts.	Shipments.
	319	1,911
	1,120	968
		64

...ARINE INTELLIGENCE.

SHIPBUILDING.

...AND.—A number of vessels are under ... Quayle & Martin are building a new ...nd three steam barges for the Cleve... ...nsportation Company. Radcliffe & ...e building two tow-barges for the ...mpany. Laffener has a three-mast ...under way for Captain Foster, of that ...

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MARINE MATTERS.

...om the northeast—cold.
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...ark Alexander sunk near Thorold, ...by the ice.
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THE LOUISVILLE LOTTERY.

How the Three Hundred and Seventy-five Thousand Dollars were Drawn.

Louisville, Ky. (Dec. 7) Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

The drawing, said to be for the Public Library of this place, is over; and, now that I have been a close observer of everything connected with the drawing that an outsider (I mean a representative of the press) could see, I will give you, in as brief a manner as possible, an account of the proceedings, as well as the impressions made upon myself and one or two other disinterested spectators, from what we witnessed.

At 6 o'clock in the morning I presented myself at the great hall of the Public Library, but found that it was not yet opened. At half-past 6 the doors were opened and about twenty musicians entered and took their seats in the orchestra. Shortly after half-past 6 a few policemen and three or four loafers made their appearance, and at the same time one of the officials came along, who passed me on to the stage.

The first thing I noticed on the stage was the two wheels. It is, however, of no consequence to describe them. I was furnished a seat near a table, of which there were three on the stage, one for the official recorders of the drawing, and two for the reporters of newspapers.

Having never attended a lottery drawing before, I was under the impression that the reason it commenced so early in the morning was on account of the tags, 75,000 in number, having to be counted in the presence of an impartial committee of the audience, or any persons that might vouch for their being correct; but here I was sorely deceived, and shown how innocent I was in this matter, for at 7 o'clock, when there were not yet more than a dozen persons on the stage nor more than thirty or forty in the hall, besides the band of musicians before referred to, and while the gas jets were yet required to show light in the building, there entered on to the stage, by the side door, three rough-looking men, each bearing a trunk of the commonest description on his shoulder, and, after laying down their loads on the stage near to the foot-lights, they retired. Shortly after two men came and opened these trunks, and one of the officials informed me that they were the Committee who counted the tags. The door in the side of the largest of the two wheels was now opened, and the tags, which were of thin hard leather, and about a size smaller than the brass tags usually given as checks for baggage, were taken off of their wires. Some of the wires, it was said, contained a thousand tags, and others contained any number from fifty to a thousand. Each wire, however, was emptied of its tags, and when the three trunks were empty, some one remarked that there were 75,000 tags then in the wheel, but it would be fairly impossible for any one present to say whether there were ten, twenty, thirty, fifty, ninety, or one hundred thousand, or even more, tags in the wheel. When I asked one of the officials, "Who counted the tags?" he answered, "Hon. John Barber, Colonel Gideon P. Johnston, and Wm. Murphy." I found no one on the stage who could inform me who Hon. John Barber was. Colonel Gideon P. Johnston, I was told, was the landlord of the Galt House, and Wm. Murphy was his clerk. Now, these three gentlemen named are no doubt very honest men, and may have counted the tags, although we have not the slightest evidence that they did so, but let us suppose that they did. How long were the tags in the three common trunks, and where did they come from early last Saturday morning?

The reason I dwell so long on this tag question is because on it the whole question of honesty or dishonesty of this lottery depends. A gentleman from Cincinnati who sat alongside of me, to whom I spoke of this tag business, said: "Give me the counting of the tags for that wheel, and I'll arrange it beyond doubt that the grand prize drawn goes into the hands of the getters-up of the lottery."

Who could tell that the numbered tags put into the great wheel represented the numbers of the tickets sold? It is quite possible that only a few of the tickets sold were represented by the tags. One had to have great faith to believe that any considerable number of the tickets for which people paid their money was represented. We know that it was impossible to fix these tags to suit the parties deeply interested in the profits of the lottery.

That this thing could be done is beyond doubt. Was it done in this instance? Impossible to say. One may believe it was, but, like the Judge on the bench, who is often morally certain of the guilt of a prisoner, and has to let him go scot free because his guilt cannot be proved, we also have to be content with well-grounded suspicions.

Was the drawing fair? Indeed it was! The drawing of the cash prizes out of the wheel was one of the fairest transactions ever witnessed. There were five official registers present, all of them gentlemen well known to the people of Louisville. Ex-Governor Bramlette was also present; A. J. Ballard, Esq., presided at the large wheel, and Oliver H. Stratton at the small. Andrew Graham, Esq., and Colonel Churchill helped to see that the numbers drawn from the wheels were properly registered. As far as the drawing was concerned, nothing could be plainer or fairer. It would be impossible to cheat. How strange that not less than twelve well-known gentlemen helped to see that the drawing was fair. But the drawing was of no consequence whatever, if the tickets drawn were fixed by the men who conducted the lottery, and who were behind the scenes, and with whose names the public are not at all acquainted.

I would consider it an insult to the readers of the Gazette to describe the drawing, or tell how the senseless crowd, that sat in the theatre from in the morning until 7 at night, applauded when the voice of the man who took the cash prizes from the hands of the blind girl announced a large prize, but not one of that audience of 3,000 drew a cent. Cincinnati and Ohio paid tens of thousands of dollars in this lottery. Where is there to be found the individuals who drew the prizes? Where can you not find the men that threw away the dollars they may some day want? And yet they threw them away, persuading themselves that the lottery would be as fair as a lottery could be, and that the money was for a good object—for the Public Library of Louisville. The managers of this enterprise could well afford to give to their patrons fifty or sixty hundred thousand dollars, and yet make themselves very rich indeed. We have no doubt that some few ticket-holders will turn up who have drawn small prizes, for that is one of the baits necessary to the success of the swindle.

It was represented that the tags left in the wheel after the drawing would be counted. They were not, and will not be. The Public Library will barely receive 50 cents out of every $10 received by the managers.

But another lottery is announced. Who will buy tickets in it after what we will tell them? Can there be any one so rash as to delude himself, to say nothing of getting a large prize? ... The philanthropic ... of the Library is a well-... is a disgrace to Louisville. This lottery business ... and will, if not discountenanced by all who study the happiness and prosperity of their fellow-men, be productive of widespread ruin and demoralization.

...bana, Ind. (Dec. 9) Dispatch to the Cincinnati Enquirer.

There has been considerable excitement here in our usually quiet little city since Saturday ... over the result of the lottery drawing at Louisville. A club of ten holding the lucky number, 6,120, which drew the $75,000 prize, live here. Their names and occupations are as follows: W. H. Webb, of the firm of Pirkinson & Webb, contractors and builders; T. C. Burton, clerk in a grocery store; W. D. Sumner, ...; Albert Jones, ex-County Clerk; Chas. McCollum, cattle dealer; Loyd Mortage, carpenter; Frank Peneake, liquor dealer; Gideon ..., drayman; Henry Rothrock, blacksmith; and Charles C. Crawford, travelling agent for ... Dougherty & Co., Indianapolis.

Strike Among the Paris Actresses.

Paris Correspondence of the London News.

The principal actresses of the Paris theatres are on strike,—not for a rise of salary, but against the tyranny of fashion. Under the leadership of Mmes. Fargueil, Desclee, and Bernhardt, they ... against those *pieces aux robes*, in which the poverty of the play is dissimulated by the skill of the dressmaker. The stage has ... *La Follet*, or *Le Diable Rose* in action. ... satin, velvet, and guipure made of ... paper have been long since relegated to the suburban theatres. The very ... who now cry out to be relieved ... weight of Genoa pile and the choice ... of Lyons would have scorned a few years ... the boards in anything less costly. ... try to justify themselves on the plea ... then only yielded to a necessity which ... existed. Actresses who went to play ... the Court at Compiegne had to dress as ... any of the ladies in the train of the ... The stage was close to the seats of the ... family and their guests, the male ... of which made regular incursions into the green room between the acts. Hence the ... rule of the Grand Chamberlain against ... artifices to which Adrienne ... Clairon, Mars, Georges, Dorval, ... superb Rachel herself readily ... Count Bacciochi, the director of the Emperor's *menus plaisirs*, had an ... the Court Theatre because she ... pearls when playing the part of a ... at Vichy, which became for historical ... conservatoire for a class of actresses ... anything but *artistes*, this precedent was adopted. Those who stuck to the old-fashioned *costumiers* were snubbed by authors and managers, they knowing that luxurious accessories would best attract a court devoid of artistic feeling, literary culture, or moral elevation. The fineness of the plumage was the only criterion of the excellence of the bird. A Siddons wearing a pinchbeck crown would have been less esteemed than a third-rate actress with a "river" of diamonds round her neck. The Paris theatres, depending more or less upon the Ministry of Fine Arts and the favor of the Tuileries, followed the example set by Vichy and Compiegne. Their green rooms became select circles for *petits creves*, foreign plutocrats, and courtiers. M. Arsene Houssaye was the pontiff there in matters of taste and art. His natural function being that of pawnbroker's valuer, actresses found that, however cleverly imitated, sham jewelery and machine-made lace could not be palmed off as genuine wherever he penetrated. But there is no longer any Court in Paris. The Palace of Compiegne is locked up, Vichy forgets the Empire, Arsene Houssaye is out of date, and the Comte de Paris and his uncles, who sometimes patronize the drama, have no genius for millinery. Plutocrats in search of pleasure no longer rush in shoals to Paris as they used when Baron Haussmann and the ex-Emperor kept open house for their benefit. Why, then, should actresses persist in spending ten times more than their salaries bring them in stage dresses? If the managers object to bugles, cotton velvet, and paper lace, let them bear the cost of genuine articles. The bills Mdlle. Fargueil was obliged to pay for the costumes she wore in the *Famille Benoiton* and *Patrie* would, if invested in an annuity, have secured her a comfortable income for the rest of her life. The Ghent lace alone on her famous blue dress came to 12,000 francs. In looking over her bills, it was a poor consolation to think that she had set the fashions for a few seasons. Those actresses who study their profession seriously, propose, as a means towards suppressing the *pieces aux robes*, to banish from the green room every one that is not connected with the theatres. Were a rule to this effect made, a return to old-fashioned kind of wardrobes would be possible, and the drama would be emancipated from the crushing tyranny of *le Diable Rose*.

CHINA.

Celebration of the Marriage of the Emperor.

Shanghae (Oct. 26) Correspondence of the New York Herald.

The marriage ceremony of the Emperor of China took place on the 16th of October. There was no popular excitement or demonstration such as would accompany the nuptials of royalty in Europe, nor even a very general interest displayed by the citizens of the capital in the event. Everything seemed to be formal, and, so far as the outer barbarian or the more favored Celestial of unofficial position was concerned, perfectly private.

A few days before the event Chung-how and another high official from the Tsung-li Yamen, called on the foreign Ministers and suggested that they should ask their "nationals" to keep out of the way. Some of the Ministers—Mr. Wade among the number, and Mr. Hart for the customs officials—accordingly issued notifications requesting foreigners to avoid showing themselves while the procession passed along, which the foreigners considerately did, so far as was consistent with their determination to see somewhat of it.

Among the wedding guests were the Ambassadors from the tributary States of Corea, Annam and Loochoo. The first mentioned came, it is said, expressly to do honor to the auspicious occasion. The resident foreign Ministers, who refuse to *kotow*, were of course excluded from the ceremonial.

Excepting the procession from the imperial palace to the Empress elect's residence, everything was conducted within the sacred privacy of the palace. The procession part is, therefore, all that can be noticed. For some weeks previously the road along the route to be taken by the procession was put under repair and carefully watered and cleaned, so that it was brought up to a pitch of finish altogether exceptional in China. The portion traversed is rather over a mile in length, and on the 10th inst. the processions began by the transference of the imperial furniture to the palace.

The first lot consisted of the imperial bedstead, of the ordinary Chinese four-posted style in Canton blackwood, splendidly carved, and with rich hangings. A looking-glass, eight wardrobes, eight trunks, and a few chairs, all in the same material and style, formed part of the suit; and during the next few days other articles of furniture and objects of *vertu* were sent into the palace, many of them no doubt wedding presents.

About 4 in the afternoon of the 16th instant, the grand wedding procession issued from the imperial palace to bring the bride to her imperial lord.

A body of runners preceded it, and at the head of the procession rode a Mongol Prince, with his attendants. Then came

Fifty white ponies, with yellow housings, and led by men in scarlet.
The band, dressed in scarlet—silent.
A number of men marching in pairs, with banners—small flags of yellow or red, having blue or black dragons emblazoned on them, and borne on red poles.
A scarlet umbrella of State.
About two hundred men with lamps.
Forty-eight large round emblem fans.
Two black umbrellas.
Two white umbrellas.
Six yellow umbrellas.
Six red umbrellas.
Two blue umbrellas.
Two embroidered yellow umbrellas.
About one hundred and fifty men with banners.
Two men who walked by the side of the path and bore aloft lamps, from which depended banners.
These men were clothed in scarlet and had their dress varied with yellow spots.
Two Princes, one a fine-looking man, said to be Prince Kung. These Princes were the Masters of the Ceremonies.
The Empress' Book and Seal, each borne on a white chair.
The Empress' Chair, covered with yellow silk and gold, the poles red, and carried by sixteen eunuch bearers, all in scarlet and freely be-buttoned; sixteen spare bearers following.
A Manchu Prince, with numerous attendants and officials on horseback.
About two hundred guards on foot.

In enumerating the etceteras of the procession, we have here the additions—principally the lamp-bearers and the chairs with the Empress' Book and Seal—which were made on the return, between 11 and 12 p. m. The procession was not very long, but the *coup d'œil* was magnificent. The dresses and appointments were rich and splendid, and everything was carried through in the quietest manner.

Lumber Notes.

The Grand Rapids *Eagle* says: "That the epizootic is not affecting horses in the woods very much," and says "were it not known that the distemper were abroad it would be called a hard cold." It also says that "the lumbermen will not put in more than 75 or 80 per cent of the number of logs put in in 1870 or 1871. There is plenty of snow, and wages are from $5 to $8 a month lower than at the beginning of the season."

—The firm of Ryerson, Hills & Co., of Muskegon, have the contract to cut 5,000,000 feet of logs this fall and winter for Nick Schuler, of that place. The logs are to be brought to Muskegon and sawed up there during the winter. Over 1,000,000 feet of the amount is already on the skids. The Boom Company has delivered over 300,000,000 feet of logs during the season just closed, and it is stated that that amount of lumber has been at, and shipped from, Muskegon during 1872. It is thought that in future more of the lumber will be sold at Muskegon and less at Chicago, a change in favor of the lumber producers.

—The will of Horace Hawes, of San Francisco, who left $1,000,000 to found a college, has been broken—on the ground that the testator was insane—and his heirs have inherited the property.

—Cadette, the head chief of the Mescalero Apaches, in New Mexico, was murdered by his son-in-law, simply because Cadette had ordered him to live on the reservation at Fort Stanton.

—Sixty-seven years ago was laid the corner-stone of the first building of the Philadelphia Academy of the Fine Arts. On Saturday last the corner-stone of the second building was laid.

SEWING MACHINES.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES, GENERAL office, 150 State-st., Branch office, 273 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing-machines are invited to call and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER—SELECT FOR YOUR HOLIDAY PRESENT a good Singer machine; payments easy; the old stand, 218 South Halsted-st.; open evenings.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, 73 South Desplaines-st., and 167 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold on easy monthly payments, and work given in payment, if desired.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICE OF NICHOLS & PIERSON, 144 South Halsted-st.; machines sold or rented on easy monthly payments, and work given where required; machines repaired.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES, 949 STATE-ST. Come and engage your Christmas presents.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, main office 258 West Madison-st. branch 260 Wabash-av.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED. FEE AFTER decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

19 SOUTH ANN-ST.—ROOMS TO LET EN SUITE or single, with or without board. Terms cheap.

41 NORTH SANGAMON-ST.—UNFURNISHED rooms to rent; also, a few gentlemen boarders wanted; $5 per week; day boarders $3.50 per week.

81 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—TWO NICELY FURnished rooms, with board for gentlemen; house has all the modern improvements.

134 WARREN-AV.—HANDSOME FRONT PARlor, with superior table board, for married couple, and accommodations for two young gentlemen.

177 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FURNISHED rooms with first-class accommodations, house modern, locality central and pleasant.

181 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—FURNISHED FRONT rooms to rent, with board, at $5 per week. Also a front parlor.

188 WEST JACKSON, NEAR HALSTED-ST.—Good rooms, large and small, well furnished. Gas, bath, and hot-air. Good location. Terms moderate.

224 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., COR. PEORIA.—Gentlemen and ladies coming well recommended can find good accommodations.

275 WEST VAN BUREN-ST., COR. MORGAN.—Good board and pleasant room for one or two gentlemen; family small.

280 PARK-AV.—2 LARGE FURNISHED ROOMS, en suite, with good board (breakfast at 7:30, dinner at 6), to a family of three or four, or four gentlemen. House handsomely furnished, use of large parlor and large-sized sitting-room; piano; all the comforts of a home. Call as above, or at Room 14, 153 East Washington-st. References.

305 WEST MONROE-ST.—TO RENT, WITH board, desirable rooms, south front, suitable for gentleman and wife or single gents.

332 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—1 LARGE FURnished room, with board for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; also, one single room.

335 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TO RENT, WITH board, a single room, furnished, to a gentleman. Day boarders wanted.

336 WEST ADAMS-ST.—CAN ACCOMMODATE persons wanting board with nicely furnished rooms; first-class table; private family.

344 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—BACK PARLOR and large back room on second floor, both pleasant, sunny, and well warmed; also single rooms, with the very best table board.

344 WEST MONROE-ST., NEAR ABERDEEN.—Pleasant suite of front rooms, furnished, without or with board. Location first-class. Terms reasonable.

397 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—TWO NICELY FURnished front rooms and one back, with board, bath, &c.; room also for a few gents. References.

604 ADAMS-ST., 1 BLOCK FROM UNION Park—Two desirable front suites, with first-class accommodations, furnished or unfurnished, for ladies and gentlemen, or single gentlemen.

607 WEST MADISON-ST., NEAR UNION PARK—In private family, pleasant front room, closet, and gas, with first-class board. Terms reasonable.

850 WEST MADISON-ST.—PLEASANT FRONT rooms for gent and wife. Also single rooms for gentlemen. Table boarders accommodated.

BISHOP COURT HOTEL, 611 WEST MADISON-ST.—A few elegant family rooms; also rooms for single gentlemen, with board; street cars pass the door every few minutes.

South Side.

2 HUBBARD-COURT—ROOM TO RENT, WITH first-class board, suitable for two gentlemen.

18 EAST HARRISON-ST.—FOUR GENTLEMEN can find a pleasant room; also, accommodations for day boarders.

43 HUBBARD-COURT — NEW BOARDING house; first-class board, with room, $5 to $6 per week, with use of piano. Day board, $4.

122 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., JUNCTION OF Calumet—a large front room, furnished, with board; also, one medium-sized heated room; house first-class.

350 MICHIGAN-AV.—3 FURNISHED FRONT rooms, with board.

384 WABASH-AV. — AN ELEGANTLY FURnished front parlor, with first-class table; also, room for four gentlemen.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN (BURNSIDE)-ST NEAR Twenty-ninth—A front suite of furnished rooms, with first-rate board, $15 to married couple or $24 for four; a single room with fire, $7; everything first-class.

548 WABASH-AV.—ONE LARGE NICELY FURnished room to rent with board; also, table boarders accommodated.

603 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOME PARLOR TO rent, with board, furnished or unfurnished. Also suite of rooms for three gentlemen or family.

609 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM with board, can be obtained. References exchanged.

694 WABASH-AV.—A SINGLE FRONT ROOM, with board; accommodations first-class; reference required.

1057 INDIANA-AV., CORNER TWENTY-THIRD-st.—Two or three genteel boarders accommodated with pleasant rooms and board.

1200 PRAIRIE-AV., CORNER TWENTY-SIXTH-st.—A very desirable back parlor with board; also room for single gentleman.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED ROOMS, IN A private family on the South Side. Z 94, Tribune office.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN OR A GENTLEMAN and wife can find a sociable and pleasant home in a private family, near Thirty-ninth-st., South Side. T 96, Tribune office.

SOUTH SIDE HOUSE, 112 STATE-ST.—PLEASANT rooms with good hotel board at $5 per week.

North Side.

44 CASS-ST., CONTINUATION OF WABASH-av., two blocks north of the river—Good board and newly-furnished rooms; terms, $6 and $7 per week, or $10 per month for rooms, without board.

Miscellaneous.

A LADY OCCUPYING A LARGE HOUSE, WITH modern improvements, and comforts of home, will accommodate a few gentlemen or lady boarders in first-class order. Apply to KIMBALL & CO., 171 East Madison-st., Room 15.

LARGE ROOM WITH GOOD BOARD IN A LARGE social family of refinement, for one or two gentlemen, where they can have all the comforts of a home, and spend their evenings socially after the labors of the day. Address P 72 Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—FIRST-CLASS BOARD IN A GOOD LOcality in the South Division, by a gentleman, wife and child. Will require two or three good rooms and late dinner. Private family preferred. Address, with particulars, A M, 38 State-st.

BOARD—BY TWO GENTLEMEN, A ROOM, WITH board, on the North Side, near, or west of, Clark-st. Private family preferred. Address K 79, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND child in a private family where they can have well-furnished apartments and comforts of home at reasonable prices; location desired between Eighteenth and Twenty-third-st., South Side. Address E 15, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

INSURANCE CLAIMS OR BALANCES AFTER dividend purchased at the highest cash rates by J. N. WETHERELL, 358 Wabash-av.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE, COMMERCIAL AND secured paper. M. C. BALDWIN & CO., Note Brokers, 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Room 24.

MONEY ON HAND TO LOAN UPON IMPROVED farms in sums from $1,000 to $50,000. D. R. PEARSONS, 48 East Van Buren-st.

MONEY LOANED ON COLLATERALS. SHORT date commercial paper bought by DERRICK & HULBURD, brokers, Room 8, 126 East Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—FOR 3 YEARS, ON CITY property, in sums of $4,000 to $6,000. AYRES & EOFF, 11 Methodist Church Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, PIANOS, watches, and good collateral security; a collection of diamonds and watches for sale cheap. Address or call at 298 East Indiana-st., near Rush.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNIture, horses, pianos, and other chattel security. E. ROGERS, Central Union Block, Room 43.

PURCHASE MONEY MORTGAGES WANTED—6 to 12 mo. paper wanted. CURRY & CO. 3 Tribune Building.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON LEASEHOLD REAL ESTATE and purchase money small short time mortgages, to suit parties. C. R. HAGERTY, 79 West Madison-st., Room 2.

$1,000 OR $1,500 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED city real estate. Inquire of NOCKIN & FISCHER, 16 South Desplaines-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 354 State-st.

TAILORS—TO CLOTHIERS' FOREMEN—A TAILOR starting a coat factory will pay a bonus for an introduction. Address T 14, Tribune office.

TWO THOUSAND SECOND-HAND GOLD AND Silver Watches, Jewelry, &c., at usual half price. Old gold and silver watches taken in exchange. J. C. BARTLETT, Broker, 203 East Madison-st.

WE OFFER BETTER INDUCEMENTS TO MEN out of employment than can be found elsewhere in the city. Apply or address SMITH & WHITHORN Manufacturing Company, Room 4, 174 West Washington-st.

WANTED—DRAWINGS OF ANY KIND TO EXecute, by a competent artist; also portraits to paint from life or photograph; would accept position as salesman in picture store or otherwise; good French and English scholar. Address A. H. DOUGLAS, 20 North Sangamon-st.

WANTED—TO BUY—A GOOD LIQUOR BAR AND lunch counter. Apply Room 4, No. 76 Madison-st.

WANTED—NEEDLEWORK AT HOME; SHIRT-making preferred. Address N D, 126 Sherman-st.

WANTED—TO BUY—A SMALL PRINTING OFfice. Letters to D 43, Tribune office.

WANTED—A CONTRACT FOR COPYING OIL paintings for auction. Address ANNIE WOLCOTT, City.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR STOCK OF DRY GOODS, a choice piece of property, well located for subdivision, adjoining a growing city in this State. Will adjust differences, if any, for a stock amounting to $20,000, more or less. Apply to A. A. DEWEY & CO., 297 State-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY, $4,200 worth of Winnebago County (Iowa) land. Will add $4,000 in cash. The property must be low. Address JAMES L. LOMBARD, Room 5 Exchange Building.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY, OR A stock farm, well stocked, a magnificent fruit farm, 3 miles south from St. Joe, Mich.; Gothic house, cost $6,000; young trees, fruit of all kinds; fine scenery; just the place for a gentleman's country seat. Address JAMES L. LOMBARD, Room 5, 116 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—THE CHOICEST PROPERTY IN Irving Park, for stock farms in Illinois or Iowa. Price must be at a cash basis. Address K 83, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—LOTS ON SOUTH Side, near Wentworth-av. and Forty-seventh-sts. for fine residence in Aurora or Englewood. KENNEDY & NEWELL, 79 West Madison-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A BOILER NEARLY NEW, 15 FEET long by 30 inches diameter, 42x4 in flues; with fire front, breeching, etc. Cheap for cash. Inquire AMERICAN BOILER WORKS, 320 South Halsted-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—D. J. SEHIPPEY, WHO CAME FROM Germany 5 years ago, or any one knowing his whereabouts, please address JNO. SEHIPPEY, Lodi, Kane County, Ill.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT, 39 NORTH Rucker-st.; $3,500.
Cottage and lot, 146 North Curtis-st.; $2,500, ¼ cash.
Cottage and lot, 631 West Indiana-st.; $3,700.
Cottage and lot, North Robey-st.; $1,400, ¼ cash.
Cottage and lot, at Evanston; $1,600; monthly pay.
Cottage and lot, 347 North Reuben-st.; $2,200.
Cottage and two lots, at Evanston, $1,250.
Lots at Desplaines, $5 monthly payments; $100.
6 lots left at Evanston, same payments; $350.
House and lot, 443 West Erie-st.; $3,700.
4 houses and lots at Irving Park; to exchange.
Cottage and lot, 445 West Erie-st.; $1,500.
House and lot, 36 Walnut-st.; $4,200.
Cottage and lot, 366 Second-st.; $3,000.
House and lot, 28 Walnut-st.; $4,000.
BROWN & COMMONS, 146 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT—BETWEEN WOOD and Lincoln-sts., 25x125 ft., cheap for cash. Inquire of owner, on premises, 119 Walnut-st.

FOR SALE — BY HENRY P. GEORGE, REAL Estate Agent, 89 Clark-st.:
Cheap lots, inside city limits, long time.
Wentworth-av., near Twenty-sixth-st., $1,500.
Twenty-sixth-st., near Budden, $1,200.
Twenty-fifth-st., near Wallace, $1,000.
Joseph-st., near Archer-av., $750.
Coolidge-st., near Centre-av., $1,200.
Dobyns-st., near Blue Island-av., $1,000.
Frankfort-st., near Robey, $500.

FOR SALE—164 WEST LAKE-ST., LOT AND ALL improvements, fronts on two streets, at a bargain. E. H. CUMMINGS, 100 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—50 FEET, WABASH-AV., BETWEEN Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth-sts.
50 feet, State-st., between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth.
50 feet, Indiana-av., between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth-sts.
5 acres, corner Fifty-fifth-st. and boulevard, State-st., and Wabash-av.
A large list of residence, business, and other property.
FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$1,200, $300 CASH, WILL BUY A NEW cottage and lot 25x125 to 16 foot alley, on Thirty-first-st. Balance 1, 2 and 3 years, at 8 per cent. J. S. GOULD, 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SEMINARY-AV., TWO-STORY AND basement brick house of 12 rooms, Mansard roof, and lot 30x125 feet. 24 Seminary-av. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—TWO LOTS ON Flournoy-st.; 6 lots on Lexington-st., near Hoyne. Easy terms. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—TWO BUILDINGS, 1-STORY 20x40, slaughtered at $400 each, cash; 4 years' ground lease, Wells-st., near Chicago-av. Owner wants money. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$100 MONTHLY—BEST LOTS ON Fulton-st, 25x127, between Leavitt and Oakley; price $1,850, this week. Who is the lucky man? R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—WHO WANTS THEM?—COTTAGE and lot on Park-av., $2,500; easy terms. Two houses and lots on Artesian-av, near Fulton-st., $3,500, ¼ cash. House of 12 rooms, 71 Ashley-st., near Lincoln, $3,000; only $100 down, and $50 monthly till paid for. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FINE LOTS ON HUBBARD-ST., near Wood, 25x150; $20, ¼ down. Lot 25x125 on Indiana-st., near Hoyne, $1,125. This week; easy terms. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE WICKER PARK, 25x162, AT $1,200, if taken at once; easy terms. Only a few left. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—WONDERFUL!—NEW HOUSE AND 5 years' lease, on Park-av., $1,000; only $600 cash, balance in other property. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ADAMS-ST. AND WINCHESTER-AV.—200x125 feet, on the northeast corner of Adams-st. and Winchester-av. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—BY KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, 142 LaSalle-st., some of the greatest bargains ever offered, both in acres and inside property.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES, NEAR McCORMICK REAPer Works. Terms easy. FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—LOTS OUTSIDE THE FIRE limits, on Twenty-first and Twenty-second-sts., near Lincoln, at $1,000 and $1,200. Allport-st., near Twenty-second and Clayton, $900. Thirty-first and Laurel-sts., opposite the Holden School, at $300, $500, $650, and $700. All on easy terms and long time. Full abstract to be shown, perfect title, and warranteed deeds. AYRES & EOFF, No. 11 Methodist Church Block, southeast corner Clark and Washington.

FOR SALE—25, 50, OR 75 FEET ON WABASH-AV., near Fifty-third-st.; very cheap. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—125 FEET, CORNER WARPANSEH and Cottage Grove-avs. WILLIS M. HITT, 468 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED, OCTAGON FRONT brick house, with lot, No. 15 Honore-st.; $12,000. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—VERMONT MARBLE FRONT HOUSE, new, with lot, corner Van Buren-st. and Marshfield-av. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS ON ALL THE streets and avenues, from $2,500 to $50,000. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, ON WABASH-AV., between Thirtieth and Thirty-first-sts., east front; price, $11,000; terms easy. WING & FARLIN, 68 East Madison, corner State, Room 4.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WESTern-av., Polk, Taylor, and Campbell-av. Parties wishing to build no money required for one year. Inquire of GEO. CADWELL, at 126 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—$400 AND $450—ONLY $50 DOWN. We have the best bargains in lots for persons of moderate means. Don't go out of the city to buy a lot. We can sell you one convenient to street cars and business for $400. A. G. STOREY & SON, 145 South Clark-st., corner Madison, Room 8.

FOR SALE—SOME AS LOW AS $750—LOTS ON Jackson, Adams, and Van Buren, east of California. DAVID WILLIAMS, 126 South Clark-st., Room 11.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON ALL THE STREETS between Twenty-third and Thirty-ninth-sts., and between State and Wallace. All out of fire limits. Perfect titles. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down; 5 years, 6 per cent. No Agency business. ALBERT CRANE, 278 Wabash-av.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WE OFFER THE BEST BARGAINS in acre property to be found in the city.
14 acres in Sec. 32, 39, 14, on Pacific Railroad.
23 acres in Sec. 32, 40, 13, on the new railroad.
10 acres in Sec. 36, 40, 13, near railroad junction.
80 or 20 acres on Grand-av., south of Pacific Railroad.
40 or 5 acres on Galena Division, in Sec. 9, 38, 13; 20 per cent profit per annum guaranteed.
10 or 20 acres on C., B. & Q. R. R., near Hawthorne.
4 lots on Michigan-av., north of Forty-first-st. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 43 Otis Block, LaSalle and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—EGAN-AV., (THIRTY-NINTH-ST.), choice lots, 50x173 feet each, to 20 foot alley, between South Park boulevard and Vincennes-av. These beautiful lots are now offered at such prices and on such remarkably easy terms, as to render them very desirable for those intending to build in the spring, combining as they do every advantage for residence purposes. Besides the investment, nothing more desirable can be found south of the city limits. Title unquestionable. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—HALF-ACRE GROVE LOTS, ONLY one hour's ride by railroad, at $160 each; easy terms of payment. Full warranty deed. The very best holiday present. T. S. FITCH & CO., 157 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES, SOUTH SIDE, NEAR CITY, at extremely low figures. Also, 20-acre tract. Title first-class. S. DELAMATER, cor Clark and Madison.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN—80 FEET FRONTing the upper South Park, at $50 per foot; one-half cash. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON, NORTH EVANSTON, West Evanston, and Glencoe lots, blocks, or houses of from 5 to 10 rooms, for sale at lower figures than any party can sell for who does not deal exclusively in their own property. Monthly payments will buy a home. A good house of 6 rooms to rent cheap in Glencoe. C. E. BROWNE, near depot, Evanston.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST SUGAR PLANtations in the State of Louisiana. See description of the Bringier "Hermitage" Plantation in the New Orleans Picayune.

FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE FOR A BARGAIN—54 24-100 acres of land, one half mile north of the Wheaton depot, Dupage County, a few rods outside the corporate limits, all under fence, for $60 per acre. All adjoining lands held from $80 to $100 per acre. Apply to PETER NORTHROP, of Wheaton, who will take parties to the land for inspection, or to WM. SCARLETT, Aurora, Ill.

FOR SALE—WILMINGTON COAL LAND—EIGHTY acres in Section 12, Grundy County, Ill., in cultivation, and lying in the heart of the "Braidwood Coal Field" and adjoining mines now in successful operation. Address OWNER, P. O. Box 1965, New York.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—AT ONCE—5,000 ACRES GOOD LANDS in Wisconsin, well located for settlement; cash. Call. CYRUS SHINN & CO., 125 South Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—FOR A CUSTOMER, 200 TO 300 FEET on Prairie-av., between Forty-first and Forty-ninth-sts. FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

WANTED—HOUSE ON LEASED LOT, FOR vacant lot; also, houses, South Side, to remove. BRIGHAM & WILLETS, 126 East Madison-st., Room 2.

WANTED—$10,000 TO $50,000, ENCUMBERED city property for real estate, paying large interest, and cash. LINGLE & DARLOW, 11 Otis Block, LaSalle-st., corner Madison.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A HOUSE AND LOT on one of the avenues, north of Twenty-ninth-st., worth from $12,000 to $15,000. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $400, I HAVE MORE business than one can attend to. Must have a partner at once. Business paying several hundred dollars monthly. Don't call unless you are ready for business. 116 East Washington-st., Room 38.

PARTNER WANTED—IN MERCANTILE BUSIness, with small capital; must have reference. Apply Vermont Block, 107 Fifth-av., Room No. 4.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE RETAIL DRY goods and notion trade; has a fresh stock of goods, and is doing a lively all cash trade in one of the best locations on the South Side. Address E 33, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—THE ADVERTISER, HAVing one of the most convenient packing-houses in the city, very favorably located, having a market connected with it doing a large business, with an established trade, desires a partner with from $12,000 to $15,000 capital. Object, to extend the business. H M, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A GOOD RESPONSIBLE man, with $2,000 to $5,000, to join me in buying a well-established, good-paying retail shoe business. This is an excellent business opening. References exchanged. One who understands the business preferred. Address F. WATERS & CO., Room 27, 209 West Madison-st.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A NEAT, PROFITABLE, centrally located drug business. Address T 19, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

CHICAGO SPIRIT ROOMS, 341 WEST MADISON-st.—Circles and cabinet seances similar to those given by Mrs. Lord, by the celebrated Thorpe Brothers, every afternoon, at 3 and 8 o'clock, and Miss Shaw, Clairvoyant. Business writing and tests.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, marriages, journeys, lawsuits, absent friends, lost or stolen property, or anything you wish to know. Cures fits, paralysis, insanity, deafness, sore eyes, seminal weakness, consumption, liver complaint, ague, catarrh. Delicate diseases cured in a few days. Cure or no pay. 301 West Madison-st.

MRS. T. J. LEWIS, RELIABLE CLAIRVOYANT, business and medical medium, No. 290 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—BY WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., REAL Estate and House Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block:
SOUTH DIVISION.
128 Vincennes-av., two-story and basement brick house, completely furnished, 10 rooms; furniture for rent or for sale.
735 Wabash-av.
292 Butterfield-st., 12 rooms.
Two-story brick house on Thirty-eighth-st., near Vincennes-av.
Furnished house on Vernon-av., 12 rooms.
13 Vernon-av., marble-front house.
WEST DIVISION.
Three new three-story stone-front houses on Laflin-st., near Monroe-st., 12 rooms each. Six rooms, 190 West Madison-st. Upper part of house southeast corner Fulton and Oakley-sts. 800 West Washington-st., completely furnished. A large list of houses to rent in all parts of the City. W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—1220 WABASH-AV., 2-STORY FRAME house, 10 rooms.
565 Burnside-st., 2-story frame house, 8 rooms.
Cottage on Michigan-av., between Sixty-first and Sixty-second-sts., Englewood.
134 Fulton-st., 2-story frame, 7 rooms.
1019 West Adams-st., 2-story frame house, 12 rooms.
474, 476, 478, and 480 North LaSalle-st., 2-story and basement marble front houses of about 12 rooms each.
424 Fullerton-av., 3-story and basement marble front, 12 rooms.
743 Sedgwick-st., 2-story and basement brick dwelling, 11 rooms.
229 Sedgwick-st.
Cottage corner Noble and Blackhawk-sts.
Inquire at the General Renting Agency of DREW & NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9 Bryan Block.

TO RENT—FINE BRICK DWELLING 73 THIRteenth-st., 11 rooms, bath-room, &c.; everything in good repair. P. RYAN, 699 State-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—CHEAP, A NEW TWO-story and basement house, on Madison-av., in Hyde Park, near the railway station. Inquire of L. INGLEDEW, Room 17 Bryan Block, corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

TO RENT—A GOOD 8-ROOM HOUSE ON CORNER West Lake and Hoyne-sts; gas, water, and barn; immediate possession. KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, 142 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED 6-ROOM COTTAGE 209 McGregor-st., between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth-sts., at $40 per month. Inquire at 1111 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE COMPLETE TO keep a few boarders, at 850 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE FOR $15; HAS FOUR GOOD rooms, water, &c. Good neighborhood. L. WRITNEY, Room 26, 154 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF SEVEN ROOMS, $30, OR four rooms $18, three rooms $12. Furnished if desired. 621 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSE No. 1147 Michigan-av., until April 1, 1873. Immediate possession given. Inquire of CHAS. E. BRUNER, 381 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE NO. 860 West Washington-st., 10 rooms, all modern improvements, comfortably furnished, possession at once. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—COTTAGES $12 AND $8; 4 ROOMS $25; 4 rooms $10; 3 rooms $8; and I can sell cottage and corner lot, 45 minutes' ride, $1,700, on $30 monthly payments. EDMUND G. STILES, 275 East Madison-st., Room 51.

TO RENT—CHEAP—COTTAGE 379 CLYBOURN-AV. Second floor of 276 Clybourn-av., second floor of 158 North-av., stores of 288 Clybourn-av., 156½ and 158 North-av., basements of 288 Clybourn-av., and 156½ North-av. CHARLES HAUSSNER, 276 Clybourn-av.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL MARBLE houses on Michigan and Prairie-avs., stores and houses on Wentworth-av. S. MEARS, 148 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—ONE NEW 2-STORY BRICK HOUSE, 8 rooms, hot and cold water; one block from street cars; three blocks west of centre of Lincoln Park. Also one 2-story and basement brick house, and one ten-room frame house in same neighborhood. Apply to W. J. DAVIS, Room 1, No. 146 Madison-st.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS BOARDING-HOUSE, NO. 178 North Clark-st., containing 33 rooms, large dining-room, kitchen, and parlors; also the first floor in the brick house No. 180 North Clark-st., containing 8 rooms. May be rented, if wanted, for two families. Inquire of the owner in rear of No. 178 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE ON COTTAGE GROVE-AV., near Thirty-ninth-st.; one corner Egan and Lake-av.; and two houses at Hyde Park, furnished or unfurnished. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—136 THROOP-ST. BRICK house containing 10 rooms. Inquire of J. D. MACLEOD, on the premises. Water, gas, and bath.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY HOUSE, SIX ROOMS, No. 50 Lincoln-st., near Washington-av. Inquire 674 Washington-av.; rent, $30 per month.

TO RENT—A HOUSE OF EIGHT ROOMS, AND A barn for ten horses at 269 Clinton-st. By H. SCOVILLE, 173 Clinton-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—TWO NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with gas, bath room, &c., in strictly private family. Terms moderate. 271 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR OF HOUSE 302 BUTterfield-st., for $15 per month. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—CHEAP, UNFURNISHED ROOM, AT 133 West Madison-st.; 4 rooms, Canal-st., near Randolph. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—TOGETHER OR SEPARATELY, EIGHT good rooms for housekeeping, or otherwise. 258 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED SMALL ROOM, ON Madison-st., near Sherman House, cheap; to ladies or gentlemen. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, TWO FRONT ROOMS, Fulton-st., near Curtis, in new house; to gentlemen. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS—PARTLY OR ENTIRELY FURnished, in a first-class house, centrally located on the South Side. Also part of house with dining-room and kitchen. Address K 37, Tribune office.

TO RENT—THE SECOND FLOOR, SIX FINE rooms, at No. 791 West Madison-st. Inquire in store or of KENNEDY & NEWELL, 79 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—LOWER FLOOR OF SIX BEAUTIFUL rooms in new house; gas and hot and cold water; half block from Madison-st. cars. Apply at 134 Warren-av.

TO RENT—18 ELDRIDGE-COURT—A SUITE OF front rooms on second floor; also, one large room, with large closets; reference required.

TO RENT—WELL FURNISHED ROOM FOR SINgle gentlemen; brick house; heated. 41 South Carpenter, one door from Washington.

TO RENT—ROOM FOR ONE OR TWO GENTLEmen, convenient to business. 113 South Peoria-st.

TO RENT—354 WABASH-AV., THREE ROOMS suitable for housekeeping; opposite the Post Office. J. S. GOULD, 119 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A NEAT, FURNISHED, FRONT SLEEPing room for single gentlemen, at 632 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—1029 WABASH-AV., CORNER TWENTY-third-st., three furnished rooms, cheap, to gentlemen. No children taken. Furniture first-class. Front suite to rent to four ladies.

TO RENT—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARlor and bed room, suitable for man and wife, with or without board, or two gentlemen. 183 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—ONE LARGE FRONT ROOM, WITH grate, gas, closets. Also small rooms, by the day or month. 871 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM WITH bed-room; back sitting-room with bed-room; price, $30 and $25 per month, with closets, fire, gas, and attendance, at 1063½ Wabash-av.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS for gentlemen, at Central Hotel, 89 Market-st. Apply at Room 121, fourth floor.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF ROOMS TO GENTLEMAN and wife who are willing to purchase some furniture. Apply on Thursday at 350 East Indiana-st., near Rush-st. bridge.

TO RENT—ROOMS SUITABLE FOR SMALL FAMily, convenient for housekeeping, with or without barn; cheap rent. Inquire at 65 Thirty-first-st.

TO RENT—THREE ROOMS FOR A SMALL FAMily, and two furnished front rooms. No. 111 Archer-av., east of Twenty-second-st. ED. KREYSSLER.

TO RENT—GOOD SLEEPING ROOMS IN BRICK house, corner Wabash-av. and Harrison-st.; cheap. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS KEPT IN BEST order, nice and clean, $4 per week and upwards, at Central European House, 48 South Desplaines-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED AND UNfurnished rooms by the day, week, or month, at 151 and 153 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—124 SOUTH CLARK-ST., THREE OFfices; two front and one rear, all connecting; splendid rooms for Board of Trade operators as there is an entrance from Board of Trade alley; rent very low. Inquire of WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—A GOOD BARN, WITH FOUR STALLS, carriage room, and room up stairs, at 632 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ROOM FOR A LUNCH COUNTER IN a first-class saloon; best location in the city. Address W 85, Tribune office.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE NEW building, 143 Monroe-st. Apply to AVERY, MILLER & RIGDON, Real Estate and Loan Brokers, 143 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—3 FLOORS, 50x150, CORNER MARKET and Monroe-sts., suitable for jobbing trade, by AVERY, MILLER & RIGDON, 143 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—VERY LARGE FRONT OFFICE THAT can be converted into a suite of rooms, 119 and 121 West Washington-st. second floor. Inquire of BOSTWICK BROS., furniture store underneath, or A. H. ANDREWS & CO., 170 State-st.

TO RENT — TWO LARGE STORES AND TWO basements, 178 and 180 North Clark-st. Inquire in rear of 178.

TO RENT—OUR TEMPORARY STORE, 30x150 FT., on corner Michigan-av. and Monroe-st., with two good offices. C. H. BECKWITH & CO.

TO RENT—CHEAP—A GOOD, LIGHT, FRONT office over my store, Nos. 58 and 60 South Water-st. J. H. DIX.

TO RENT—HALL SUITABLE FOR SOCIETIES, nearly completed, corner Van Buren and Franklin-sts. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

TO RENT—STORES AND BASEMENTS, TOgether or single, corner Van Buren and Franklin-sts. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

TO RENT—FOR BUSINESS, FINE PARLORS IN brick house, corner Wabash-av. and Harrison-st. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

TO RENT—STORE—376 STATE-ST., RUNNING back to planked alley; immediate possession. J. L. DAVIS, 376 State-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED SLEEPING room, with or without board, on West Side, for single gentleman. Address B 12, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A LARGE STORE AND basement, suitable for light manufacturing purposes. Address JACKSON, Box 177, Post Office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM, without board, not far from Twenty-second-st. Address Z 79, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE OR HOUSE ON West Side, in good neighborhood, and not over $30 per month. J. A. L., 266 Wabash-av.

INSTRUCTION.

WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN TO LEARN retouching photographic negatives. By this art can be made from $25 to $50 per week. For terms and further information, call at Alschuler's Photographic Studio, 132 Twenty-second-st. Professor J. HAYNES.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—200,000 PCS LATH, IN QUANTITIES to suit. E. FOWLER & CO., 350 South Canal-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A GROCERY CLERK, BARTENDER, and driver; also, man with small capital. Employment Agency, 216 East Washington-st., Room 28.

WANTED—FOR A FEW DAYS—A COPYIST, AT Room 10, 177 East Madison-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT BOOKKEEPER TO post and close up a set of commission books. Must be practical. Best of city reference. D 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—DRY GOODS SALESMAN; 4 MEN for business in city; also, man with $250. Business Agency, 183 East Washington-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT double entry bookkeeper. Only those able to produce the highest references as to efficiency and character need apply. State age and salary required. Z 55, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—A WAGONMAKER, TO GO 50 MILES in the country; steady work and good wages to a good workman. Address W. S. WEEKS, Plattville, Kendall County, Ill.

WANTED—A GOOD CYLINDER PRESS FEEDER. Also a boy of experience to run an engine at 185 East Washington-st, rear of building, basement.

WANTED—A STRONG, ACTIVE BOY TO FEED quarto Gordon press. DALEY, COWLES & CO., 164 Washington-st.

WANTED—A MAN COMPETENT TO SAW OUT lumber for sash doors and blinds, and also able to run the machinery for same. Apply at McDOUGAL & McKINLAY'S Planing Mill, 42 and 44 North Sangamon-st.

WANTED—A COMPOSITOR, (NON-UNION), APply, Room 31, Otis Block, corner La Salle and Madison-sts.

WANTED—A PLUMBER, AT 380½ WEST LAKE-st.

WANTED—AN ENGINEER TO RUN STATIONARY engine. Call at No. 136 West Lake-st.

WANTED—ONE MAN TO RUN WOOD-WORKING machinery and to keep machinery in order; steady employment for a good man. Call at No. 63 East Indiana-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—250 MEN FOR SOUTHERN ROADS; cheap tickets; also one foreman. Parties furnished with help on short notice. SHAW & WILSON, 28 West Madison-st.

WANTED—IN THE BOOK BUSINESS, TWO young men of good business ability and address. To the right men we will pay $20 per week. Apply to MOONEY & SMART, office of London Art Journal, 254 South Halsted-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, 10 BRICKLAYERS and 10 hod-carriers at corner Lake-st. and Western-av. Bring your tools with you.

WANTED—AN ERRAND BOY; THE HIGHEST wages paid. Inquire immediately at 322 Wabash-av.

WANTED—PERSONS BETWEEN THE AGES OF 21 and 50 years, who can furnish good recommendations as to character and business capacity, and are willing to devote their time energetically to business, can learn of good paying situations by addressing for one week K 65, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MUSICIAN, FOR A FEW HOURS every night, at the Old Original 25 cent California Meal Restaurant; 53 South Canal-st.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO EXPERIENCED POLicy writers with a knowledge of insurance business. State salary expected, with reference. Address P 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—100 CORD-WOOD CHOPPERS FOR Ohio, one year's work; part fare paid to those having baggage; also, 1,500 levee laborers for the South; cheap fares. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st.

WANTED—100 MORE MEN FOR WOOD CHOPping and coal mining in Indiana; winter job and high pay; 100 men for Cairo & Fulton R. R.; 1,000 men for the New Orleans & Texas R. R.; wages, $2.25 in gold, half fare; cheap tickets to all points South. 25 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A BOY IN A LAW OFFICE, ONE WHO can write a good hand. Address, in own handwriting, H 42, Tribune office.

WANTED—40 MEN TO CUT ICE AT WILLOW Springs. Transportation furnished. Apply Wednesday and Thursday at 203 Twenty-second-st. SWETT & CROUCH.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENT to call on PHILLIPS & CO., Room 35, Exchange Block. Our commissions are better than wages.

WANTED—A MAN OR BOY TO WORK ABOUT THE house, and make himself generally useful; can go to school or work for small wages. Call at 460 West Washington-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—AN EXPERIENCED Agent for Crosby, Corwin & Carter's Concert Troupe; salary sure. None but experienced need apply. Call to-day at Anderson's European. THOMAS CORWIN, Business Manager.

WANTED—5,000 LABORERS FOR CALIFORNIA & Texas and Cairo & Fulton Railroads; highest wages and from one to three years' work, part free fare. Also carpenters and choppers; 2,000 for levee work for Kennedy & Co. No humbug; the only authorized agency in the city, at 22 West Randolph-st. C. V. SNELL & CO.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENT to call on JONES & CO., 189 West Madison-st. Business legitimate; pays better than wages.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE, TO TAKE THE dining-rooms of the Green Willow House. About $100 will be required. No. 39 West Adams-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework, at 299 Fulton-st. One who is competent can have a permanent situation.

WANTED—A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS; MUST do sweeping and cleaning, and cook one day of the week. Good references required; wages $4 per week. Apply at 190 Calumet-av.

WANTED—NURSE GIRL AT 663 WEST MONROE-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK; WILL PAY $5 PER week to a reliable hand. 490 South Dearborn (Burnside) st., near Twenty-ninth, and one block west of State-st.

WANTED—AT 665 MICHIGAN-AV., A GOOD cook, washer and ironer. Apply immediately. References required.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; a German preferred, at good wages. 489 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GERMAN OR SWEDE second girl. Apply at 878 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK AND DO GENERAL housework, Norwegian preferred. Apply at 44 Oak-av., Cottage Grove.

WANTED—A GOOD KITCHEN GIRL. APPLY early, 83 South Morgan-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL, AS FIRST GIRL, who fully understands cooking, washing, and ironing, in a small German family. Applicant must come well recommended. ISAAC GREENEBAUM, No. 152 Calumet-av, bet. Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth-sts.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON. Call at 460 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework. No. 112 South Green-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family with no children. Must be a good cook, washer and ironer. 346 Calumet-av.

WANTED—TWO SCANDINAVIAN GIRLS, SISters, for a private family in Evanston; also two German girls in one family, and 100 girls for private families, boarding-houses, etc. Girls cannot obtain situations from our office unless they bring written references from their former employers. 126 West Monroe. STAR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—LADIES FOR KNITTING AND CROcheting. Work given out. Apply at 1365 South State-st.

WANTED—GIRL THAT UNDERSTANDS HOWE'S machine to make slippers. Only one who understands the work need apply at 313 West Chicago-av. R. KIENAPPEL.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SHIRT COLLAR AND vest ironer; steady employment given; one accustomed to store shirts preferred. Apply at Crescent Laundry, 274 West Lake-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS, TO superintend a laundry. References required. Apply to E. H. HUTCHINSON, corner of Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—FOUR LADY CLERKS, OF FIRST-class recommendations, in the toy store of B. WEBER & CO., 165 Twenty-second-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—$20 REWARD—WOLF ROBE FROM BUGGY on Madison-st., between LaSalle and Wells. Return to 280 Park-av., and get above reward.

LOST—LAST EVENING, ABOUT 5 O'CLOCK, A small red russett travelling bag, between State and Wabash-av, on Monroe-st. A suitable reward will be paid for its return to 173 Monroe-st., Bryan Block.

LOST—LEFT IN A TWENTY-NINTH-ST. OMNIbus, a black leather covered opera glass, marked on cover: William E. Spencer, Tremont House. Finder will be rewarded by leaving same at WM. H. SAMPSON & CO.'S, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

LOST—RED HUNTING DOG, WAS SEEN LED BY a gentleman yesterday morning on Madison-st. He will please return him to 362 Wabash-av. A good reward.

TAKEN UP—A LARGE RED AND WHITE COW, loop horns. Owner can find her at JOHN CARROLL'S, west of the new city Bridewell.

LOST—IN COTTAGE GROVE CAR ON SATURDAY afternoon a pair of ivory opera-glasses in a leather case. Finder will be rewarded by leaving at South Side street car office.

LOST—YESTERDAY, ON SOUTH SIDE, A GOLD tooth-pick marked Mary to S. G.; $2 reward will be given for return to No. 894 State-st. Is valued as a memento.

LOST—A LIBERAL REWARD TO THE PERSON or persons who picked up the banjo in the green bag at Harrison and Canal, last evening, if they will return it to Smith's saloon, 209 Canal-st.

LOST—A HORSE AND DELIVERY WAGON FROM corner of Robey and Walnut-sts.; "Remington Sewing Machines" in gilt letters on the wagon. The finder will be suitably rewarded for returning to 118 Milwaukee-av.

LOST—MONDAY FORENOON, ON CONGRESS-ST, or Michigan-av, near Congress, a dark mink fur boa. A suitable reward will be paid for its return to 228 Michigan-av. or 1261 Prairie-av.

FOUND—A SILVER-GREY FOX ROBE. INQUIRE of R. LAW, 209 East Madison-st.

$25 REWARD—AT A HOUSE IN THE VICINITY of Lake and Halsted, on Lake, the number of which is lost, by a young German lady, three trunks; the above reward will be paid for their recovery at 30 and 32 South Desplaines-st. A. FISHER.

$25 REWARD—LOST—MONDAY, DEC. 9, ON Wabash-av., VanBuren, Clark, Madison, Wells, or Monroe-sts, a Vacheron Geneva lady's watch and chain. On one side is the monogram, F S. Anyone leaving the same at the Tribune office will receive the reward.

$100 REWARD—STOLEN FROM CORNER OF Clark and Madison-sts., a bay mare, and buggy, square box, newly painted black. Mare's two hind legs white, scars on knees of most legs, weighs 900 to 1,000 lbs, about 15 hands high. Above reward will be given to any person finding the above, and leaving at southeast corner Twelfth and Canal-sts. A. CAMPBELL.

MUSICAL.

NICHOLSON ORGAN FACTORY, 63 EAST INDIana-st. Prices, $50 to $900.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—A LARGE SIZED COOK STOVE, nearly new, price $30. 822 West Washington-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, SHIPping, or receiving clerk; seven years' experience. Address H 30, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN OF several years' experience in the Northwest, as a travelling salesman; will make his salary in proportion to the money he makes for his employer. Address F C W, Freeport, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY COMpetent bookkeeper; references first-class. Address Y 76, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—ACCOUNT BOOKS OPENed, closed, or examined, by an experienced accountant; postings, examinations, and copying attended to evenings or during the day. A. BRASHER, Room 15, No. 186 East Madison-st., or No. 379 West Madison-st., corner Ann.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, IN A fair penman, and is well acquainted in city trade. Address V 54, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WILLing to work in any capacity; writes a good hand and quick at figures. Address Z. PEACHE, on Twenty-ninth-st., near Hanover.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF LARGE commercial experience, practically familiar with the correct forms of conducting business, and acquainted with the standing of Western merchants, wishes to make an engagement from Jan. 1, 1873, with a good house, either as general bookkeeper, manager of office, or financial man. To those wanting such a man in their employ, the best city references can be furnished as to character, responsibility, and capacity. Address P. O. Box 342.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PASTRY AND MEAT cook, by a respectable party. References from last place. Call 496 State-st. Can be seen for one week.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGINEER WHO can come well recommended. Apply or address JOHN T. DOYLE, 223 Sherman-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS watchmaker or watchmaker and jeweller's assistant; fully competent to do all kinds of work. Address T 96, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, TO do chores and make himself generally useful. Call or address JOHN HOFERT, 216 Fourth-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY IN BOARDing-house. Inquire at 124 North Canal-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK, LAUNDRESS or second girl, by a competent girl. Apply at 34 Whiting-st., North Side.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork for family of three, at 1315 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT ENGlish girl to cook, wash and iron; West Side preferred; good references. Call at 158 Centre-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do second work or take care of children. Call at 740 West Lake-st. Good references.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY GOOD GIRLS OF all nationalities for all kinds of work, at MRS. HAMILTON'S, 46 South Union-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT girls, one as cook, the other as second girl, in a private family. Call at 104 Butterfield-st., near Archer-av.

SITUATION WANTED—A SWEDISH GIRL DEsires to get work as seamstress in private families. Address 116 Thompson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO COOKING OR second work (no objection to housework) in a private family. Call at or address 500 Arnold-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do second work and dining-room work, or assist with housework; reference given from her last place. Call at 335 West Monroe-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE to do chamber work and the other dining-room work, in a private family. Apply in rear of 322 West Polk-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR 1 FIRST-CLASS restaurant order-cook; 3 excellent boarding-house cooks, and for bell, cash, or chore boy. Ladies will remember that girls, after to-day, will be supplied with printed references from our office, in place of the ones they bring to us.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSE or kitchen work. Apply at 273 Cottage Grove-av.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN woman to do plain sewing and take care of children. Address U 48, Tribune office.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WIDOW lady of respectability; well educated, and of middle age, as housekeeper in a gentleman's family; has a practical knowledge of domestic duties, and is an adept with her needle. Address K A, Box 1782, Evanston, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER BY A lady of middle age, thoroughly competent, with the highest references as to character and ability. Call at or address 779 West Adams-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS LAUNDRESS IN A hotel or private boarding house, or would go as cook in private family. Call at 138 Bushnell-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, well-recommended, in any store; will make herself useful. Address E 96, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A SPLENDID OPENING FOR SEWING MACHINE Men.—The Dexter Sewing Machine Company, wishing to do a strictly wholesale business, offers its city retail trade (now fully and profitably established), upon very favorable terms. Men of experience and capital will find this an unusual opportunity for business and profit. For information, call upon S. A. MOFFETT, Manager Northwestern Branch Office, 235 South Halsted-st.

A VERY DESIRABLE OPPORTUNITY FOR BUSIness offered to an active, intelligent man, with $2,000 to invest, and become partner with a gentleman of means. Business a monopoly and pays large profits. Call in person at 550 State-st., Tea store.

A PATTERN AND MODEL SHOP FOR SALE cheap. Inquire at 87 North Wells-st, F. BECKER, cigar store.

A VALUABLE RAILROAD PATENT FOR SALE, for the State of Illinois; in use four years, paying 50 per cent. J. B. BROWN, 110 LaSalle-st.

AN OLD-ESTABLISHED GROCERY, TEA, WINE, and cigar trade, the best in the city, for sale for cash only; amount required $12,000 to $20,000, or will take partner with $10,000. Address G 76, Tribune office.

A FIRST-CLASS CONFECTIONERY AND RESTaurant for sale, doing a good business; splendid location; good reason for selling. Apply 278 Wabash-av.

BEST BUSINESS CHANCE IN THE CITY—LUNCH counter in a first-class saloon in best location in city, with five years' lease, for sale; extra rooms in building, if desired; large basement for cooking and storage; public amusements on both sides, and a good night and day business is sure. Inquire in Room No. 4, 78 East Madison-st.

GROCERY STORE FOR SALE, IN A GOOD LOcality, with store and fixtures to rent; a good place for cash business; good reasons for selling. 73 Blue Island-av.

MEAT MARKET, STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR sale at a bargain. No. 1437 State-st.

PACKING-HOUSE FOR SALE; HAS MARKET connected with it; one of the best stands in the city for wholesale and retail trade in the city; price, $4,500; real estate paper taken in payment if desired. M. F. HALE, 19 Madison-st., Room 1.

RESTAURANT FOR SALE CHEAP; REASONS given for selling out. Inquire at 353 State-st.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF BAR AND BILLIARD saloon for sale, 61 North Kinzie-st. Room to rent. Inquire at 127 LaSalle-st., Room 9.

TO PORK-PACKERS—I HAVE A STORE AND ice-house in good location for retailing coarse meats that I will rent to good parties. GEO. H. HESS, 149 LaSalle-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE; NEW article; sells to every family; saves cost in few days; 250 per cent profit to agents. Sample by mail, 50 cents. J. M. REYNOLDS, at Shell Shore, 373 Wabash-av.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR OUR NEW BOOK, "UP the Heights of Fame and Fortune." Apply to Valley Publishing Co., Central Union Block, northwest corner Madison and Market-sts., Room 40, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—GOOD SALESMEN ARE MAKing $10 to $12 a day with my needle books, machine needles, button hole cutters, sewing silks, etc. They are just the goods for wholesale and retail agents. Samples 25 cents each. C. M. LININGTON, 93 West Monroe-st., Chicago.

AGENT WANTED—TO INTRODUCE A NEW PATent. One having a connection with hotels preferred. Good inducements to the right man. Apply at 57 North Franklin-st.

AGENTS WANTED—LADIES OR GENTLEMEN, for city or country, to sell an article needed in every family, both useful and ornamental. Hundreds have told me that it was the first article they ever saw that they wanted to canvass for. No experience required. A. KNOWLES, 171 East Madison-st., Room 11.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS FOR Forster's Life of Dickens, Chambers' Encyclopedia, Chambers' Book of Days, and other publications of J. B. Lippincott & Co. Address C. F. BURROWS, 593 Wentworth-av., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—A GOOD AGENT TO ASSIST me in canvassing the city for an article needed in every family; $10 to $20 per day. Apply from 3 to 5 p. m. Thursday, 177 LaSalle-st.

AGENTS WANTED — PROFITABLE EMPLOYment. We wish to employ gentlemen and ladies to solicit orders for the celebrated Improved Buckeye Shuttle Sewing Machine. Stitch alike on both sides. It will hem, fell, tuck, cord, bind, braid, gather, and ruffle, and sew from the finest nainsook to beaver overcoatings and leather. For further particulars, address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—3 BARBER CHAIRS, WITH FIXtures. Inquire at 210 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—THE FURNITURE AND CONTENTS of the St. Charles Hotel, Yankton; terms reasonable. Apply to D. S. WARREN, Yankton, Dakota Ter.

FOR SALE—VESSELS—R. F. CHRISTIAN, 12 South Canal-st., has several vessels to sell. Vessel owners, wishing to buy or sell, would do well to call on him.

FOR SALE—VESSEL—TWO-THIRDS OF THE schooner Liberty, now lying in Ogden Canal, near Division-st. bridge. She is in good repair, and will be sold at a bargain. Apply to the owner of the other third, and Master, 58 Whiting-st., or to WM. SCARLETT, Aurora, Ill.

FOR SALE—500 CAVALRY OVERCOATS, 1,000 infantry overcoats, wholesale and retail. CLEMENT & SAYER, 201 and 203 Milwaukee-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION THIS MORNING AT 10 O'CLOCK, AND to-morrow at the same hour, 40 good horses, lot of buggies, wagons, harness, one fine saddle, 8 bridles, etc. Bring in your stock if you want it sold. No charge if not sold. Outside sales attended to at short notice, at new brick barn, 348 West Twelfth-st. MORTON & RUSSELL.

DELIVERY WAGON — WANTED—TO-DAY—SECond-hand light delivery wagon. Call on or address GORDON'S LAUNDRY, 144 Lake-av.

FOR SALE—3 LIGHT BUSINESS WAGONS AND one delivery wagon; also one new platform spring truck, very cheap, at 133 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BUGGY AND HARness at a bargain, or will let a responsible party use it on a cash advancement. Address E 46, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—THE BEST HORSE IN THE CITY, FOR a lady to drive; sound and fast. Coan & Tenbrock top buggy. Can be seen at 189 Twenty-ninth-st.

TWO HEAVY TEAMS FOR SALE AT 130 MITCHell-st.; in good working order.

WASHINGTON.

(Continued from the First Page.)

ganization, run in the interest of politicians and railroad corporations.

Mr. TOWNSEND replied it was a semi-political organization, because composed of the men who were soldiers. The soldiers of the war were Republicans, while those of the Rebellion were Democrats.

Excitement on the Democratic side, Mr. RANDALL saying, "That's not so."

Mr. SPEER denounced Mr. Townsend's statement as false in fact, and disgraceful to a Representative from Pennsylvania.

Mr. TOWNSEND, in conclusion, asserted the Rebellion was gotten up by the Democratic party of the South, assisted by the moral influence of their coadjutors, the Democratic party of the North, and that nine-tenths of the soldiers of the war were Republicans.

After some further debate of a conversational nature, the bill went over, at the expiration of the morning hour, until to-morrow.

THE FRENCH SPOLIATION

bill was postponed, and the House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. DAWES presiding, on the

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

The usual annual debate on the Indian policy of the Government, the absurdity of making and continuing treaties with the Indians, and the possibility of civilizing the Indians, took place, and was participated in by Messrs. SARGENT, GARFIELD, BECK, NIBLACK, CONNER, and SHANKS.

The Committee rose and reported the bill to the House, when it passed—yeas, 111; nays, 43.

SANDY HOOK.

The House non-concurred in the Senate amendment to the House bill for the removal of the sunken wreck off Sandy Hook, and ordered a Conference Committee.

Adjourned.

MADISON.

Proceedings of the Legislative Visiting Committee Yesterday.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 11.—The Legislative Visiting Committee, consisting of Senators J. E. Irish, of St. Croix, and J. L. Mitchell, of Milwaukee; Assemblymen C. S. Kelsey, of Marquette; D. G. Cheever, of Rock; and J. S. Rankin, of Manitowoc,—three Republicans and two Democrats,—having organized by choosing Mr. Irish Chairman and Mr. Kelsey Secretary, proceeded with Governor Washburn to visit the Soldiers' Orphans' Home. There they found two hundred and eleven children, all but two or three in good health, and all appearing happy and in good order. The sleeping, dining, school, and other rooms were thoroughly inspected. Recitations in different studies were listened to, and the scholars practiced in various bodily exercises to the sound of music. Brief speeches were made to the children by Governor Washburn, Messrs. Irish and Cheever, the drift of which was to encourage them in well-doing, and remind them that the time was soon coming when they would be deprived of the fostering care of the State, and have to take their places as men and women in the world; also expressing a lively interest in their welfare. Much satisfaction is expressed by the committee with the management of Superintendent Burton, and the work of the teachers during the year. Special attention has been given to the cultivation of habits of industry, some of the boys being taught shoemaking and telegraphing. Nine acres of land were cultivated, and considerable garden stuff and root crops was raised, and other work done by the boys, while the girls are employed in housework as far as possible. The expenses of the year have been kept considerably within the appropriation of $30,000, and only $20,000 is asked for next year. Leaving two Democratic members to finish the work of examining the accounts, the rest of the Committee took the cars to the Hospital for the Insane, seven miles from this city, where they spent the evening examining the accounts, and to-morrow the whole Committee will go through that institution, spending the day here, and Friday they will devote to the Industrial School for boys at Waukesha. At the Hospital for the Insane, there are now 334 patients, the whole number during last year having been 512, of whom 60 were discharged recovered; 26 improved; 37 unimproved, mostly old chronic cases, and 25 died. The expenditures for the year were $105,976, and for the next year $129,500 will be needed, including $24,000 for rebuilding the laundry and boiler rooms, burned last August, to meet which $33,053 are expected from the counties and friends, leaving $96,447 to be paid from the State Treasury. The administration of Superintendent McDill has been most satisfactory in all respects.

INDIANA.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the State Legislature.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SENATE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 11.—The bill to regulate the freight and passenger tariff on railroads was passed—37 yeas to 6 nays. It provides that charges on freight carried a distance of not over twenty miles shall not be more than 100 per cent per mile more than through rates; more than twenty and less than forty miles, not more than 75 per cent advance; more than fifty miles, not more than 50 per cent advance, provided that in no case shall the entire charge exceed the charge for through freight. The rate for passengers is fixed at three cents per mile.

The House bill to enable border counties to extend aid to foreign railways, in certain cases, was passed. Also the bill to provide for the distribution of stock issued to counties for subscription in aid of railroads among the taxpayers, in proportion to the amount of taxes paid, and the bill to create the Twenty-sixth Common Pleas District of the Counties of Morgan, Monroe, and Lawrence. The bill fixing the salaries of Judges was made the special order for to-morrow. The majority of the Committee report the following salaries: Supreme Court, $5,000; Superior Court, $3,500; Common Pleas Court, $3,000, and Criminal Court, $2,500.

The discussion on the Railroad bill occupied nearly the entire session of to-day.

HOUSE.

The bill to provide for the uniform assessment of taxes was recommitted and made the special order for to-morrow.

The bill to abolish the office of State Agent and transfer the duties to the Secretary of State was passed—yeas, 87; nays, 0.

The following bills were also passed: To repeal the act regulating the sale of patent rights, and empowering Town Trustees to compel owners of lots to plant, maintain, and protect shade trees.

The Per Diem bill, increasing the pay of members from $5 to $8 per day, was taken up and passed—yeas, 51; nays, 42.

At the afternoon session the following bills were passed: To amend the act to declare abandoned certain unfinished railroads; repealing the Kankakee Drainage law; to provide a fifth Judge for the Supreme Court, and to divide the State into five Supreme Court Districts.

A petition was received from the Prosecuting Attorney of the Sixth Judicial Circuit, in regard to the facts involved in the statement of the Indianapolis & Terre Haute Railroad, in regard to the earnings of the road, together with a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the facts involved in the suit against the road in the Putnam Circuit Court.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on public printing to report back without delay, the bill to abolish the office of State Printer.

War Department Weather Prognostications.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 11.—Probabilities—Northwest and thence over the upper lakes, southerly winds, cloudy weather, high but diminishing pressures, and slowly decreasing temperatures extending to the Ohio Valley. In the Ohio Valley and thence to the Gulf, northerly to westerly winds, clearing and clear weather with low temperature and high barometer. In the South Atlantic States northwesterly winds and cloudy weather, with light rain. On the lower lake region and in the St. Lawrence Valley northerly winds, cold and generally clear weather. In the middle and Eastern States northerly and northeasterly winds, low temperatures. High barometers and occasional snow on the seaboard.

Ocean Steamship News.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The steamships Holland, Malta, and Batavia have arrived.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 11.—The steamships Egypt, Austrian, and Moravian have arrived.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—Arrived, steamship Calabria, from Liverpool.

POLITICAL.

Further Advices from the Political Situation in Louisiana.

Both Legislatures in Session---Governor Warmoth's Proclamation.

The Alabama Troubles---The Governor Wants Possession of the State House.

Political Matters Elsewhere.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 11.—The Fusion Legislature is in session, with a quorum in both Houses. General Hugh Campbell is President of the Senate, and J. C. Moncure was elected Speaker of the House.

The Lynch-Hawkins Returning Board make a material change in the result of the city and parish election. They return Judges for the District Courts which were classed and not determined by the Governor's Board. E. M. Ennier, in the Third, and B. L. Lynch, in the Fourth, both Republican candidates for Congress, are returned.

The Kellogg Legislature has passed a bill abolishing the Seventeenth and Eighteenth District Courts and creating a Superior Court with exclusive jurisdiction in issuing injunctions and mandamus, and in all cases in which the State, city, and metropolitan board shall be party.

A resolution passed arraigning W. A. Elmore, Judge of the Eighth District Court, before the bar of the House for contempt in issuing an injunction yesterday against Pinchback.

By order of Acting Governor Pinchback, Major General Hugh J. Campbell has been relieved from active duty, and Major General James Longstreet, of the Louisiana Militia, has been assigned Commandant of the Division. This movement doubtless is made with a view of relieving the United States troops on duty at the Mechanics' Institute.

In the Fusion Legislature, a Joint Committee was appointed to notify the Governor, who, soon thereafter, sent to the joint session of the Senate and House his message, after the reading of which both Houses adjourned until noon to-morrow.

Governor Warmoth, to-day, issued the following proclamation:

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 11, 1872.

WHEREAS, A revolutionary assemblage pretending to be the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, composed mainly of candidates defeated at the election, but who have been proclaimed elected by persons wholly unauthorized to act, which persons have deliberately and wickedly falsified the facts of the election, and have pretended to return the void and defeated candidates without having possession of any legal returns or other documentary evidence, thus setting at defiance the will of the majority of the people; and,

WHEREAS, The said fraudulent and pretended General Assembly has attempted to impose upon the public by passing pretended resolutions of impeachment, in pursuance of, which the person falsely assuming to be Lieutenant Governor by virtue of a term of office as Senator, which has expired, has under protection of certain unauthorized persons, broken into the Executive Office, and declared himself Acting Governor of the State, and persists in such claim in spite of an injunction issued by a competent Court, and,

WHEREAS, The said revolutionary and fraudulent organization has proceeded to declare the results of the late election by proclaiming the election of candidates for Governor and other State officers, who were really defeated by many thousand votes, and,

WHEREAS, The truly-elected members of the General Assembly being excluded from the Capitol by an armed force placed at the disposal of the conspirators against the peace and dignity of the State, have met and organized at the City Hall of the City of New Orleans, and are now prepared to enter upon the discharge of their Legislative duties,—now,

Therefore, I, Henry Clay Warmoth, Governor of the State of Louisiana, do issue this my proclamation, warning and cautioning all good citizens against in any manner recognizing said revolutionary and fraudulent assemblage, pretending to be the General Assembly of the State, and now in session at the building known as the Mechanics' Institute, recently used as a State House, or the person who claims to act as Governor, by virtue of the fraudulent resolutions of impeachment adopted by the said revolutionary assemblage, and I hereby command all State officers, Collectors, Sheriffs, and others, to disregard the pretended official acts of the said revolutionary assemblage and of the person who falsely and fraudulently claims to act as Governor of the State; to refuse to them all countenance of recognition, but to recognize and deal only with the legal officers now in authority, until such time as their successors shall be regularly installed in accordance with the law, and agreeably to the legal returns of the recent election; and I do hereby declare that such officers will be protected in the discharge of their duties by all the authority of which the State Government is possessed, and that all the force of the State will be used for the purpose of defeating the machinations of the conspirators who have temporarily occupied the State Capitol; of enforcing the laws of the State; of enforcing the writs of the Judiciary, and of maintaining the peace and dignity of the State.

Given under my hand and seal of State this 11th day of December, A. D. 1872, and of Independence of the United States the ninety-seventh.

H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of Louisiana.

By the Governor,
Y. A. WOODWARD, Acting Secretary of State.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 11—Evening.—The militia officers, having been ordered by Acting Governor Pinchback, through Adjutant General Street, to report to General Longstreet, express a determination to obey no orders, but those emanating from Governor Warmoth, whom they still regard as Commander-in-Chief. The militia are on guard at their armory to-night.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Attorney General Williams has sent the following telegram to the Lieutenant Governor of Louisiana, pending the impeachment trial of Governor Warmoth:

Acting Governor Pinchback, Louisiana:

The requisition of the Legislature, transmitted by you, is received. Whenever it becomes necessary, in the judgment of the President, the State will be protected from domestic violence.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The United States Supreme Court will hear arguments to-morrow morning on the application for a writ of prohibition from Louisiana. The precedents heretofore in that count are to the effect that a writ of prohibition only applies to cases in admiralty. If these precedents be adhered to, as it is generally conceded they will, this case will be dismissed on the ground of want of jurisdiction.

ALABAMA TROUBLES.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 11.—About 1 o'clock to-day, while the Capitol Legislature was in session, Sheriff Strobach appeared in the Senate and said he had a warrant from Governor Lewis to take possession of the Capitol, whereupon the Senate ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms to arrest the Sheriff for contempt, and hold him in custody for forty-eight hours, dating from noon.

The Sheriff did not resist the arrest, but explained he was merely acting under orders, and on apologizing to the Senate, was released. For a few minutes the excitement was intense, and the Federal troops stationed near the Capitol got under arms, but no necessity for action appearing, they dispersed to their quarters. The Senate authorized the Sergeant-at-Arms to summon a posse of military to guard the Capitol against all Federal forces, and adjourned.

The Sheriff appeared before the door of the House, but the Sergeant-at-Arms refused admittance except to the Federal forces, and the Sheriff withdrew.

The Legislature in the Court room admitted to a seat another person who had, according to official returns, been defeated by a large majority.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

BOSTON, Dec. 11.—In the Massachusetts House, to-day, Mr. Hoyt, of Athol, offered the following preamble and resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations:

WHEREAS, Charles Sumner, Senator from Massachusetts, has proposed, on the floor of the United States Senate, to erase from the flags of the Republic and from the Register of the Army all inscriptions, mementoes, and tokens of battles and victories of the Union arms in the late war of the Rebellion,

Resolved, That this attempt to degrade the loyal soldiery of the nation and their grand achievements meets with our unqualified condemnation, and merits the disapproval of the people of this Commonwealth thus misrepresented.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA SENATOR IN TROUBLE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—A Columbia, S. C., despatch states that Senator-elect Patterson's arrest is based on the affidavits of 11 members of the Legislature. He was taken before a Justice, but a crowd of his friends created a disturbance, and Patterson escaped. He was again arrested and committed to jail for 12 hours for contempt, but was immediately released on a writ of *habeas corpus*.

ARKANSAS RETURNS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 11.—The Secretary of State has made his abstract of the recent election in this State. According to the returns on file in his office, with the exception of Congressman-at-Large, the entire Republican ticket is elected by a majority ranging from 300 to over 3,000. There are no returns from four counties,—Johnson, Green, Scott, and Ponisett, all of which gave majorities for the Reform ticket.

NEW YORK CITY POLITICS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—Several disturbances occurred at the Republican primary meetings last night.

OGDENSBURGH CITY ELECTIONS.

OGDENSBURGH, N. Y., Dec. 11.—At the charter election, yesterday, the whole Republican ticket was elected.

NEW YORK.

Losses by the Antwerp Failure—Bank Run Subsided—Tweed's Case—An Uncle Shoots His Niece in a House of Prostitution—Swindled Italians—Another Defalcation—Specie Exports—The Brooklyn Poisoning Case—Miscellaneous Local Items.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—The mysterious middle-aged man, who walked into a fashionable bagnio on Neilson place, yesterday, and shot dead a young courtezan in her chamber, and then coolly walked off, saying to the woman keeping the place that he had murdered his niece, and intended to surrender himself, was found in a station-house this morning. He had kept his word, but did not confess his real crime until to-day. His victim was Mary Smith, an Irish girl, of slight build and stature, with regular and rather pretty features, and long chestnut hair. She was a child of a hair-dresser in Cork, Ireland. Her mother destroyed herself two months ago by cutting the main artery of her right arm. Her murderer fired four shots, two of which took effect, one penetrating the lungs, causing instant death. Her slayer gives his name as Robert P. Bleakly. He is a short, thin man, aged about 45, and by trade a ship carpenter. The deceased was a daughter of his sister. Bleakly paid the passage of the two across to America. After working as a domestic for a time the deceased entered a life of shame. Bleakly says he visited the girl, yesterday, to entreat her to reform, but she defied and abused him, and to avenge what he considered a family disgrace, he killed her. Another reason assigned by him is that her conduct drove her mother to suicide.

The trial of Dr. Lucius B. Irish, of Brooklyn, for poisoning Internal Revenue Assessor E. O. Anderson, with arsenic, is progressing rapidly, and exciting great interest. Mr. Anderson was a large, athletic, stout, jovial fellow about 30 years of age, in the vigor of youth. Until 1869, he and his wife lived happily together. In that year, Dr. Irish made the acquaintance of Mrs. Anderson. It is claimed by the prosecution, that at once Dr. Irish commenced to undermine her virtue, and there was criminal intimacy between them. This intimacy continued until the death of the deceased. A short time before Mr. Anderson's death, he visited his father's house, and there was taken sick with a burning pain in his stomach, accompanied by retching. He went to Dr. Irish's store in the afternoon, and from there to his deathbed. Dr. Irish and Mrs. Anderson attended him during his last days. Dr. Doremus, who analyzed the contents of the stomach, testified to-day that he found therein arsenic enough to kill two men. Dr. Irish is a showy individual, with great self-possession. His wife is his constant companion in Court.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—It is now thought that American creditors will not lose seriously by the failure of Jacobs Brothers, of Antwerp.

The run on the Mutual Bank has wholly subsided.

The motion to quash the indictments against Tweed, to-day, was denied by Judge Ingraham.

Robert P. Bleakley, the man who shot the girl, Maude Miller, in a house of prostitution, last night, has surrendered himself to the authorities. He states that he is an uncle of the deceased, and that he went to see his niece to urge her to leave a life of shame. Understanding from her sister that she was armed with a pistol to shoot him, he went prepared. She met him defiantly, and refused to listen to his entreaties to reform. She made a movement toward her pocket, and, supposing she intended to draw a pistol, he, in the height of frenzy, shot her.

The swindled Italian immigrants at Castle Garden are starving, and wholly destitute people of the lower class. It appears that printed hand-bills have been circulated by emigration agents all over Italy describing America as a country of fabulous wealth. Many of them do not know whether they are in New York or Buenos Ayres. Acting on the report of the Italian officials at Castle Garden, the Commissioners of Charities have communicated with the Secretary of State, requesting his immediate official action.

Henry J. Foster, Cashier of the National City Bank of Brooklyn, is reported a defaulter for $10,000.

The steamship Java to-day took out $130,000 in specie.

HORTICULTURAL.

The Illinois and Kansas Horticultural Societies—Second Day's Proceedings.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CENTRALIA, Ill., Dec. 11.—The Standing Committee on Meteorology failed in making a report, and the subject of grapes was resumed. The President took the ground that the better the preparation of the soil, the better the result. To this Mr. Weir took decided exceptions. He held that the soil for the grape should be only moderately rich, simply such land as would produce a fair crop of corn.

Mr. Galusha would sustain the President. He would regret to have such unorthodox views as held by Mr. Weir go to the public uncontradicted.

Dr. Hootel regarded good preparation and good culture too essential to be set aside.

In reply, Mr. Weir stated that in grape culture we used too much manure, but we did need good clean culture and simply thorough drainage.

Several members who took part in the discussion showed how little they know of the plant's growth. At least the whole grape subject was badly muddled and left pretty much as found. The facts appeared that the various soils required different treatment to produce the best results in grape culture.

Dr. Humphrey, of Galesburg, stated that the Wilson and Green prolific were the only varieties of strawberry that would pay for culture; the latter under good treatment being the most productive. Leaves are the best for winter mulching the plants. In the spring he gives a clean, thorough culture.

Dr. Hooton, of Centralia, would only plant the Wilson for market. He plants in hills, and keeps down all weeds. His crop was 3,500 quarts to the acre. He crops for five years, and then turns the plants under. He mulches with straw, and in spring opens the mulch along the rows of the plants. An application of phosphate gives the largest yield; plaster and ashes, the least.

Mr. Daggy, from the Fourth District, read his annual report. The apple produced an enormous crop, much in excess of the preparations for its care, and too much to be fully utilized.

Mr. Francis had found the apple-bin the best moth trap. He had failed with the wire trap, and most of his correspondents had failed. With the plum, peach, and pear, he had a fair crop, but the fruit was not as fair as usual. Osage orange and ashes were commended as valuable for timber planting. The small fruits were injured by the winter, and the crop small.

On the nursery culture of apple, Mr. Daggy said that people in selecting apple trees are too much disposed to select fine, showy trees, instead of selecting the variety for its worth.

Dr. Humphrey would recommend trees of two or three years old.

Mr. Vickroy had tested the first cut of the root, and the second cut or lower part of the root, and the terminal, and had found that the first cut of the root had produced the best average growth. The variety was the Ben. Davis. He had found that a six-inch root made a better growth than short pieces, that is, for the first year. In conclusion, he would take a three-inch root of as large size as practicable.

Mr. Phoenix would suggest that the rooting had much to do with producing a favorable result.

Mr. Weir said much depended on packing the soil when planting.

Mr. Nelson would not wax the graft, as it excluded the air from the graft at the point of junction. He would simply tie or wind the joint in order to give strength.

Mr. Baldwin said that wax filled the pores of the bark, and was injurious, and that the joints should be wound with thread in order to hold the parts together.

Mr. Douglas agreed with Mr. Baldwin, and thought the plan pursued by Mr. Vickroy at the Industrial University was not a good one.

Mr. Miller, of Iowa, would like the views of grafters in regard to the length of root for root-grafting.

Mr. Phoenix said cuttings of roots two and one-half inches long.

Mr. Nelson used roots the same length, but never used more than two of the cuttings from one root.

Mr. Baldwin said that in regard to orchard culture he would plant the trees with low heads and plant twenty feet in two rows; he would cultivate, and, under no circumstances, would he seed down with blue grass; he would not prune until coming into bearing. Seeding with clover and pasturage with hogs would be advisable for periods of two or three years, and then cultivate.

Dr. Humphrey would ridge up the earth along the orchard rows in order to insure drainage. This is done by repeated plowings. He favored close planting.

Mr. Nelson presented a sweet apple, a seedling produced in Will County; keeps a year, and is a desirable and sweet apple for pies and baking.

The Committee on Ornamental and Timber Trees reported through Mr. Flagg. The tulips are of great value, and should be largely grown. The poplar is one of great value.

Mr. Flagg took the ground that the prairie is not natural to the growth of timber, as shown in the timbered tracts of the south part of the State. The argument was that the soil was not acclimated, as it might be said, and required first planting with cottonwood and other similar trees. This position was opposed by Messrs. Schofield, Douglass, Humphrey, Baldwin, Edwards, and Dunlap, who held that there was nothing in the condition of the soil injurious to timber-growing for shelter belts and timber planting. The Osage orange was highly recommended. It must in time take the place of oak for farm wagons, as one of its virtues is, that it experiences no change on account of exposure, and no shrinkage in drying.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOPEKA, KAN., Dec. 11.—The Kansas Horticultural Society met this morning. The session was opened by prayer by the Rev. Gale, of the Kansas Agricultural College at Manhattan, after which the Society listened to an interesting essay upon the grape, by Dr. J. Stayman, of Leavenworth. The conclusions arrived by the Doctor were these: That Kansas soil and Kansas climate, heat, and rainfall were favorable to the growth of the grape, because all the wild varieties, such as the fox, summer, and frost grapes succeeded well, although we had grown many varieties of all the celebrated grapes known and in general cultivation in the United States. He concluded by recommending only the Concord and the Ives for general planting.

Quite a lively discussion followed, participated in by quite a number of the members.

Next followed a most interesting report from the Committee that visited the East, with an exhibition of fruits, made by the Chairman, Dr. Wm. M. Howsley. In this mention is made of the "War of Fruits" between Kansas and Missouri. The cost of making the exhibition was, for Topeka, $271.40; for New York, $511.85; for correspondence, freights, etc., $76.95, leaving a balance in bank amounting to $124.75.

At the afternoon session the new officers were elected: President, Dr. William M. Houseley; Vice President, Wellcome Wells, of Riley County; Secretary, J. C. Brackett, of Lawrence; Executive Committee, Judge Wellhouse, Professor Gale, and B. L. Kingsbury, of Burlington.

"Western Enterprise." The *Commonwealth* of to-day contains the following, taking the programme from yesterday, and drawing upon its imagination for the balance. It says of yesterday's proceedings:

The afternoon session was devoted to essays and miscellaneous business. Mr. J. W. Bryan, of Jefferson County, read a very interesting paper on Kansas as a fruit-growing State, and the Hon. Jas. Hanway, of Franklin County, expounded upon the history of Kansas horticulture. In the evening, after the opening exercises, the Hon. C. B. Lines, of Wabaunsee County, read an essay on the profitableness of fruit-growing, which was followed by a short but interesting discussion, participated in by several members.

All this is fiction. The facts are, that no papers were read or presented in the afternoon of yesterday, and Professor John H. Tice delivered a very learned essay on Meteorology in the evening, for which he received the unanimous thanks of the Society. No Kansas paper has, on this occasion, shown the enterprise to have a reporter present, not even the Kansas *Farmer*.

THE FAR WEST.

Troops for Oregon—Assistance for a Steamer—Reprieve for a Murderer—Joaquin Miller's Wife—The Modoc Indian Troubles.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 11.—Troops commanded by Colonel Stone, numbering seventy-five, have left Jacksonville, Oregon, to hunt the Modoc Indians, and bring the friendly Indians to their reservation.

William Donovan, sentenced to be hanged next Friday, has been granted a reprieve for two weeks.

Minnie Myrtle Miller, wife of Joaquim Miller, has gone East to fill lecture engagements in the principal cities.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 11.—The steamer Fidelter has sailed to aid the Sacramento, with extra boats, cables, anchors, and wrecking apparatus, Captain Cox commanding. She will probably reach the wreck on Thursday.

The Modoc Indians have retreated to Wright's Cave, southwest side of Tule Lake, Oregon, with their children and squaws, and laid in a good supply of provisions. The cave is situated on a high table-land that covers about three acres. The underground entrance is narrow and easily guarded. It is calculated that fifty Modoc warriors, and a number of Pitt River and Pi-Utes with them, are fortified there. Fourteen settlers have been killed in the war so far. Henry Miller was tortured to death. About thirty Modocs were killed. Four hundred troops are in the field at the present time besides volunteers. A party of scouts left Camp Fairchild on Sunday, and have not been heard from since. There are fears that they have been killed or captured by the savages.

A decisive battle is expected at Wright's Cave, provided the Indians hold the position long enough.

FIRES.

Destruction of Property Yesterday.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 11.—About 11 o'clock, this evening, a fire broke out in the rear of Kane's Block, on West Water street, near Spring. The fire department were on hand promptly, and the fire quickly extinguished, without having occasioned serious damage. The driver of the supply hose-cart, named John Carrigan, on turning the corner of Wells and West Water streets ran into a lamp-post and was thrown off. The cart passed over him, and he is supposed to be fatally injured.

ALBANY, Dec. 11.—Dater & Nash's sash and blind factory, Troy, N. Y., was burned Sunday morning. Loss, $20,000; insured, $12,000. It was the work of an incendiary. Fifty employes lose situations and their tools.

Another incendiary fire, discovered early Monday morning, caused damage to the extent of $800.

The brush factory of the Lansingburg Manufacturing Company, with all its contents, was destroyed by an incendiary fire Sunday morning. About 200 men, women, and children are thrown out of employment, and the loss is variously estimated at $20,000 to $35,000.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Dec. 11.—The Erie Railway freight and passenger depot at Union, a mile from this place, was burned last night.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Dec. 11.—A disastrous fire occured at Stuart, Guthrie County, this morning, by which seven of the principal business houses of the place were destroyed, with most of their contents. Loss, $20,000; insurance, less than $2,000. The fire is supposed to have been the work of incendiaries. The principal losers were William B. Hussey, John Leonard, Trout & Viele, D. Felgar, Hubbard's Savings Bank, Z. J. Montgomery, and P. H. Lennon, insured in the Hartford and Germania.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—This evening, the stock of Heymann & Cohnfield, dealers in ostrich feathers, No. 8 Greene street, was damaged by fire $35,000, and the building $1,500.

A Lottery Law Suit.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 11.—The case of Ben. Wood, of New York, against Murray, Miller & Co., managers of the Missouri State Lottery, for thirty-nine and a half shares in the lottery, which has been before the Courts here for ten years past, came up again to-day before Judge Lindly, of the Circuit Court, and, on agreement of all parties, was referred to Judge Napton for final decision. Judge Napton will sit at the Southern Hotel and hear the testimony, which will be continued several days.

The Horse Disease.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 11.—The horse disease is still spreading here and has suddenly assumed a more malignant form. Some sixty deaths occurred to-day, and much alarm prevails among horse owners. Large numbers of oxen are arriving in the city, and being put to work moving various kinds of property.

YANKTON, D. T., Dec. 11.—The episootic is here in full force, and three-fourths of the horses affected. The railway is completed to within twenty miles of here, but we have to rely on stages yet, and the Stage Company have had to substitute oxen for horses. With these, it will run daily stages east to connect with the railroad, and on the route above here to Fort Randall, but one ox-stage will be run weekly until the episootic is over.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—Petitions for a dissolution of the National Assembly are greatly increasing. Prefects of the several departments where the movement is formidable have been summoned to Versailles. Members of the moderate Left favor a dissolution.

The Duke de Broglie, a Monarchist, has been elected member of the Committee of Thirty, in place of Fourton, appointed Minister of the Public Works.

This city was visited by a terrible gale yesterday, and several buildings were demolished and others damaged.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—*L'Egalite*, a newspaper at Marseilles, has been suppressed for violating the press law.

A manifesto signed by Gambetta, Cremieux, Louis Blanc, Quinet, and eighty-six members of the extreme and moderate Left, is published to-day. It demands the pacific and legal dissolution of the National Assembly as the only means of averting fresh dangers to the country, as the division in the Assembly render the Government powerless. The address expresses a strong disapproval of the pressure now being exerted to bring about disorder, which it has been hitherto proved can only result in advantage to the enemies of France. The new elections will constitute a compact majority in the Assembly, securing majorities therein to the Administration of Thiers and for the establishment of Republican institutions. The right of petition to the Assembly is claimed to be inviolable, for an attack upon it would be an attack upon the principle of universal suffrage.

VERSAILLES, Dec. 11.—In the National Assembly, to-day, M. Gastonde expressed the hope that the Assembly would not dissolve before it had ensured the complete liberation of French territory.

The Deputies of the Right submitted a proposition assigning Saturday next for the discussion of petitions for the dissolution of the Assembly.

M. Gambetta thereupon ascended the tribune, and, speaking with great fire and decision, supported the proposal. He concluded by saying to the Right, on behalf of the Left, "Our impatience for discussion equals yours."

The Assembly adopted the motion, and fixed the debate for Saturday, amid profound agitation. Members of the Left have since expressed regret at their precipitation, as it is improbable that the Left Centre will support the movement for dissolution, which can, it is now believed, scarcely obtain two hundred and fifty votes.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Dec. 11.—Bismarck will return to Berlin between the 15th and 20th of this month.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Viscountess Beaconsfield, the wife of Mr. Disraeli, is seriously ill.

ST. LOUIS.

Proceedings in the Commercial Convention Yesterday.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 11.—The Commercial Convention met at the Mercantile Library Hall, and was called to order at 12, noon, by R. M. Bishop, President. After a few remarks, in which he alluded to the objects of the convention and urged harmony and wisdom of action, he introduced Mayor Brown, who delivered a brief welcoming address. Mr. Thomas Allen then made a rather elaborate introductory address, after which the convention proceeded to the appointment of Committees on Credentials, Permanent Organization, Rules, and Order of Business. Delegates from only fifteen States were present, but telegrams were received stating that several delegations have been delayed *en route* and will be here to-morrow morning.

After the appointment of Committees on Credentials, Permanent Organizations, and Order of Business, the Convention adjourned till to-morrow morning, to give the Committees time to make reports, and an opportunity for the delayed delegations to arrive. The business to-day was entirely preliminary, and of no general interest.

Mayor Brown stated to the Convention that, in consequence of the horse influenza, it would be impossible to show the members the city and surroundings as had been contemplated, but a banquet would be given them at the Southern Hotel to-morrow night, and their sojourn here be otherwise made as pleasant as circumstances would admit.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.

Coroner Stephens was busy all day yesterday holding inquests. In the case of William Burns, who fell down stairs at No. 30 Otis street, it appears the deceased was in the habit of getting up at night and smoking a pipe. On Sunday evening he arose as usual, and, in attempting to go down stairs in the dark, walked off, there being no baluster to prevent him. He struck on his head, and died on Tuesday. John O'Hara, who fell down the stairway on the outside of his dwelling, on Superior street, Monday, died of his injuries yesterday. Accidental was the verdict of the jury. Henry Moore, who was shot by Officer Smith, of Hamlin's force, died on Tuesday, as previously mentioned in THE TRIBUNE. He left a statement exonerating Smith, and the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts. Smith was released from custody. The jury empanelled in the case of J. J. Kernan, the lad who was run over by a train on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, at the Lincoln street crossing, censured the Company for carelessness in not stationing a flagman at the crossing, and allowing trains to be run at a greater speed than the law permits. An inquest was held at the Morgue on the remains of Colonel Anneke, of Milwaukee, the circumstances attending whose death was detailed in Tuesday's TRIBUNE. The physicians who made the *post mortem* examination testified that concussion of the brain, caused by the fall, produced death. Witnesses, who saw the deceased half an hour before the accident, swore that he was not intoxicated. The jury considered his demise accidental, but called the attention of the city authorities to the locality where the mishap occurred, and to similar unsafe places in the neighborhood, requesting that action be taken to prevent broken necks in the future.

MISCELLANEOUS LOCAL ITEMS.

The delivery wagon of Stewart & Sweutzel, stationers, No. 708 State street, was robbed of a considerable quantity of goods while on its way from the store to Polk street last evening. The driver was unaware of the loss until he went to take the packages out. This is not the first theft of this kind that has been committed in that part of the city.

Quite a sensation was created on Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington streets, shortly after 9 o'clock last evening, by a stabbing affray in the disreputable house of May Brown, near the Globe Theatre. The name of the combatants could not be ascertained, but it is said that both are men of some respectability, and that one is the proprietor of a large billiard saloon on West Madison street. This latter individual, it appears, originated the disturbance. Immediately after entering the house he discovered a man, whom he looked upon as a rival, in conversation with the proprietress. The sight roused his anger to the dangerous pitch of drawing a bowie-knife and chasing the intruder. He overtook him just as he was about making his exit through the front door, but failed to inflict a more serious wound than a slight puncture in the hand. Two police officers were called in, but the men had by that time made their escape. Several panes of glass were broken during the fracas.

A Female Billiardist.

BOSTON, Dec. 11.—At a billiard tournament this evening an exhibition game, 100 points, was played between Miss Bessinger and Mr. Tobin. The lady played with much skill, and won the game by 51 points.

A Missing Steamer.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—There is no intelligence of the missing ship Scandinavia, and it is feared that she has foundered and gone down.

Railroad News.

TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 11.—Arrangements have been completed for the organization of a Company to build the Canadian Pacific Railroad.

Parsons & Co.'s wharf, at East Gloucester, Mass., caved in on Tuesday, carrying down about 10,000 hogsheads of Cadiz salt, valued at $20,000. The wharf was damaged to the extent of from $8,000 to $10,000.

Owing to a cessation in the supply of water in Jersey City and Hoboken, on Tuesday, caused by the accumulation of ice in the pipes, the machine-shops and factories in the cities named were idle yesterday.

THE NEW PASTOR.

Installation of Rev. Dr. Swazey in the Charge of the Ashland Avenue Presbyterian Church.

Interesting and Impressive Sermon by Rev. David Swing.

Addresses by Rev. Dr. Patterson, Rev. L. H. Reed, and Others.

The installation services incident upon the formal mutual acceptance of one another between Dr. Swazey and the Ashland Avenue Presbyterian Church, occurred last evening in the chapel of the Theological Seminary, on Ashland avenue. The Ashland Avenue Church was organized in the beginning of November, and now has about sixty members. The attendance last evening in the chapel was large, and the members devoutly attentive and interested.

The exercises opened with prayer by the Rev. David Swing, after which a hymn was sung by the congregation. A portion of St. Paul's First Epistle to Timothy was read, and commented upon by Dr. Swing, followed by prayer, and another hymn.

Professor Swing then took his text from Timothy v: 1: "If a man desireth the office of a Bishop, he desireth a good thing." He said that the question whether a man desired the office of a Bishop or minister might be waived, the term minister being broad and comprehensive enough. The responsibility of a minister was a great work. St. Paul seldom used unmeaning words. The philosophers of the Apostle's time led easy lives, standing calmly or walked quietly; sat in public places the embodiment of repose and peace as well as wisdom. But the preacher's office was a good work. From the plane of human life, an estimate such as would be made of science, the ministerial life presented the picture of a constant affiliation with the best phenomena of mind and heart—the best things of earth, not of ideal life. Language, eloquence, art have always been directed to its chief object, —morals and hope,—and it had always promoted civilization, the morals of man to man. No longer a monopoly of learning and taste, it still had its basis in the principle of man. As soon as a world was created in which impulses had to be communicated from one to another, and from generation to generation, it became the censor of truth. Thus the minister of the Gospel was the result of the power, called division of labor, which man could not evade. Were it necessary for us all to do all things, the world would become a savage race. In the workings of this vast law the office of the ministry was evolved. It was the result of society as organized by the Creator. The moment man became a religious being, and it became evident that there were moral as well as material things the minister's office sprang up. If society demanded artisans, or students of rights, equally it demanded men to study the duties of man and the prospect of a life to come. As a flower was pushed above the earth by hidden powers below, so the office of the minister was pressed out of society, and had its basis on no miracles. It was created to a career which was second in honor to none. Whatever of weakness it had was the weakness, not of its office, but of the man. Grecian music and Egyptian architecture were weak and absurd, but the fault was not with the art, but with the Greek and the Egyptian.

The value of division of labor depended on what was divided. The specialization had its value determined by that which it divided up. Not only was the ministry the outburst of the common heart, but having fallen upon Christian truth, it was twice honored. Here the division of labor was grand. It not only placed a man at a specified labor, but at a labor which was grand. In these two thoughts—that society created the office, and that Christ had endowed it with a fortune of truth, the minister of the Gospel ought to feel a heroism in every duty and every calamity. Pitt and Burke were no more answers to humanity's wish than were Robert Hall and John Wesley. The distaste of the soul against religious things prejudiced a great portion of society to the minister. The heart averse to religion was averse to its priest. There was, he thought, a constant antagonism in the heart against piety which led us into a constant conflict with the minister. He need not feel that his office was tolerated only on a belief in miracles and special Providences, any more than the lawyer or the man of science. The ministry appeared because man had a moral nature and a living soul, and the Christian minister appeared because Christ was the best guide and the best Savior of that living soul. The minister appeared like the statesman,—in answer to a call from mankind. He was not a parasite, like the mistletoe, but like a great tree he drew his nourishment directly from the soil. He did not regard the minister as existing through a special tolerance of God. It was not long ago that young men used to watch their dreams for a call to the ministry; let a Bible fall open in their hands for an omen. This practice not only introduced to the ministry men more fitted to the saw or the plow, but built up a barrier between the minister and the secular man. He (the Speaker) believed in calls, but not in a monopoly of them by the minister. It was this conviction alone that could build up those ties which held humanity together and produced conversions. The professions must all love one another before they could cherish the same sentiments. Out of life's casuistry, its sorrows and sins, its mystery of death, had grown the ministry, a delicate plant watered by tears of sorrow and tears of joy, whose roots were in two worlds. It is the world's common sense that called them, and they came. It was all well that the Bishop's hands should be laid upon the candidate. But there was a grander laying on of hands than these. Society, sweeping along to the grave, in a march so swift that in a few years not one would be left, had bent down to it and begged the clergyman to come and assist in solving the mystery. This was a laying on of hands that gave the clergyman courage. It is the nature of man, his destiny here and hereafter, and the great presence of God, that was behind the pulpit. Thus its character must conform to the wants of mankind. It must be full of friendship, eloquence and sincerity, full of varied knowledge of men's wants. Narrow, severe, and full of self-conceit, it was not called by man, much less, therefore, by God. This creature of humanity Christ clothes with His truth and His salvation, as when Patroclus was covered with the heaven-made armor of Achilles; Christ filled the heart with broad love and equipped the ministry with armor fresh from the skies. Hence there was no power on earth greater than the theory of the pulpit. It was greater than statesmanship, for it had determined the laws of statesmanship; greater than the law, for the lawyer only interpreted the law which religion had framed. One day in every week was set apart for hearing the preacher's voice. Millions, every Sunday, met in the log cabin and the cathedral to hear the preacher's voice. The statesman spoke to few, but before the pulpit were gathered all conditions; one day in every week, and for every week in the year, and through the years of life. Its truths were for all. It was the only eloquence that addressed the myriad multitudes of earth without regard to age, color, sex, or condition. Wonderful equipment this. All ages come equally under its banner, and its banner was love. He welcomed back his brother to the work, called by youth and by age, by this life, by heaven, and the infinite God that stood back of all these voices. Come back to this work.

The Rev. Dr. Patterson said a few days ago a congregation had met together and had worshipped in this church, and feeling this need so eloquently expressed by Dr. Swing, the congregation had called the Rev. Arthur Swazey. On Monday, Dec. 2, this call was presented to the Chicago Conference, who handed it to Dr. Swazey, and he had accepted it. It now devolved upon him (the speaker) to read the catechism prescribed by the Church, for Dr. Swazey and his congregation, which he proceeded to do.

This rite having been performed, the Divine blessing was invoked by Dr. Reed. The Rev. Arthur Swazey was then declared installed.

The Rev. L. H. Reed then addressed the pastor and congregation. His theme was that the scientists had received their death blow, that the era of rationalism was drawing to a close, and that an era of superstition would follow from reaction. He cautioned the pastor against over work, for Chicago was like the land of Canaan, which devoured its inhabitants, and having supped upon him called for another. He offered him the following watchwords: Charity, Hope, Independence, Contentment, Apostolic Gravity, Offering, Chicago.

The Rev. Arthur Mitchell then delivered the charge to the people.

The services concluded with the Doxology.

Obituary.

ELGIN, Ill., Dec. 11.—William Sterling, an old citizen of this place, fell dead this morning at 8 o'clock, in a fit of apoplexy. He retired last night in good health.

Thomas Saunders, proprietor of Saunders' restaurant, retired last night, with a headache, and died this morning of inflammation of the brain.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 11.—Isaac McDonald, an old and highly respected citizen, father of J. Wilson McDonald, sculptor, of New York, and I. S. McDonald, a prominent criminal lawyer of this city, died to-day of paralysis of the heart.

To Be Hanged.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 11.—Henry McNulta, of Chillocothe, Ill., who murdered his wife last September, was, to-day, found guilty of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to be hung. It is thought, however, that a motion for a new trial will be made, and the execution of sentence staved off indefinitely.

DIED.

NOWLAN—Tuesday morning, Dec. 10, at 4 o'clock, John Nowlan, aged 57 years.

Funeral from his residence, 30 Dussolt-st., Thursday, at 10 a. m., to the Church of the Holy Family, thence by cars to Calvary.

Friends are invited.

KIERNAN—Dec. 10, from injuries received by being run over by a train of cars belonging to the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railway, Monday evening, Dec. 9, John J. Kiernan, aged 12 years and 27 days.

Funeral to-morrow (Thursday) at 10:30 a. m., from the residence of his parents, 672 Fulton-st., by carriages to Calvary Cemetery. Friends are invited.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

High Art Sale!

CONCLUDING SALE

Of H. A. ELKINS' collection of

ELEGANT OIL PAINTINGS

TO TAKE PLACE ON

Thursday Afternoon and Evening, Dec. 12, at 3 and 7 1-2 o'clock.

At 970 Wabash-av., near 22d-st.,

Consisting of Works by James M. Hart, New York; Louis Rondel, New York; Peter Geal, an old Flemish artist; Lackenwitz, Dusseldorf; Lauritz Holtz, Dusseldorf; L. C. Earle, Munich; W. Shirlon, Munich; Ollerbeck, Dusseldorf; J. Ruyder, Antwerp; Gart, London; H. A. Elkins; P. F. Reed; Jasper Lowman; and many others, making one of the finest collections of Pictures ever collected by any Western artist.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

The Great Sale

BY AUCTION

OF

ELEGANT

MARBLE STATUARY,

BEAUTIFUL

Bronzes and Clocks

WILL TAKE PLACE ON

Friday Afternoon and Evening, December 13,

At 3 and 7 1-2 o'clock, at Store 57 Green-st., corner of Madison-st.

Sale will continue from day to day until the entire collection of these beautiful goods are sold.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

22, 24, and 26 East Randolph-st.

On Thursday, Dec. 12, at 9 1-2 a. m.,

WE SHALL OFFER

Knit Goods, Hosiery,

Fleece-Lined Gloves,

Infantry Dress Coats,

Cavalry Jackets,

AND A LINE OF

Hats, Caps, & Turbans.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

AT AUCTION,

Parlor and Chamber Sets, Wardrobes, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Sofas, Lounges, Extension Tables, Chairs, Rockers,

Household Furniture from several Dwellings,

W. G. Crockery, Yellow and Rocking Ware, 200 round corner Bedsteads, 40 rolls Carpets, 50 Extension Tables in the white.

AT 10 O'CLOCK,

200 Mirrors, sold for whom it may concern,

Pianos, 30 Show Cases. On Saturday, Dec. 14, at 9 1-2 o'clock.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

55 and 57 South Canal-st.

SALE OF

DRY GOODS.

75 doz. Kid Gloves, 100 doz. Buck Gloves and Gauntlets, 300 doz. Hosiery; 200 doz. Shirts and Drawers, 25 doz. Cardigan Jackets, 75 doz. Nubias and Knit Goods. Also Cassimeres, Ladies' Knit Clothing, Hats, Caps, Notions, &c. Also Ladies' Beaver, Seal and Astrakhan Cloaks of the latest styles,

BY AUCTION,

THIS (THURSDAY) MORNING, Dec. 12, by Wm. A. Butters & Co., 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Mr. Alex. Von Wendt's

UNPARALLELED COLLECTION OF

PAINTINGS

Now on Exhibition

AT NO. 228 STATE-ST.,

WILL BE SOLD ON

Wednesday Afternoon, Dec. 18.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By C. C. THAYER & CO.

IMPORTED

CHAMPAGNES & ALES

At Auction,

For account of whom it may concern.

On Thursday Morning, Dec. 12, at 10 1-2 o'clock,

At 186 East Madison-st.

There will be sold as above, without reserve, the following packages, duties paid:

170 cases Roderer's and other Champagnes,

60 brls. McEwen's Ales.

Terms—Cash.

C. C. THAYER & CO., Auctioneers, 186 East Madison-st.

By HARRISON & CO.

Thursday Morning, at 11 o'clock,

One large OFFICE PARTITION, with two Glass Doors, one extra large and complete ICE CHEST; at Imperial Restaurant, 84 South Canal-st.

HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers, 63 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE.

200 BARRELS

Of the (Star) Brand of the SANDMAN ARTIFICIAL STONE COMPANY'S PORTLAND CEMENT for sale by

C. J. KERSHAW & CO., Milwaukee, Wis.

VOLUME 26.

STATIONERY.

PAPER,

Blank Books and Stationery

AT

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,

STATIONERS,

Blank Book Makers, Printers, and Publishers of Commercial and Law Blanks,

118 and 120 Monroe-st.

CHICAGO.

Books and Printing for the new year should be ordered without delay.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Photograph Paper Weights, Stands and Albums, Musical Albums, Fine Pocket Books and Portmonnaies, Leather and Fancy Wood Writing Desks, Leather, Glass and Bronze Fancy Goods, Library and Office Inkstands, Dominoes, Playing Cards, Chessmen, Chess Boards, Cribbage Boards, Backgammon Boards, Gold Pens, Gold Pen and Pencil Cases, Fine Pocket Knives, Diaries for 1873, etc.

The largest assortment of Fine Stationery in Chicago, at moderate prices.

J. M. W. JONES,

STATIONER,

PRINTER & BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, 62 South Canal-st., and 107 South Clark-st., Methodist Church Block.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

JUST OPENED.

Few Sealskin Cloaks at very low prices. Also, Astrachan and Cloth Cloaks in great variety. Also, another lot of those 50c Black Alpacas, as good as any in town for $1. 500 dozen all-linen Handkerchiefs at 12 1-2c cheap at 25c. Our 25c. linen hemstitched Handkerchief as good as any retailed elsewhere at 50c. Over 1,000 cases of assorted Dry Goods, suitable for the Holiday Trade now opening. Buyers save nearly half the money.

C. W. & E. PARDRIDGE & CO.,

118 to 124 State-st., near Madison,

284 and 286 West Madison-st., and 942 State-st.

TO RENT.

OFFICES IN THE

Tribune Building

Are nearly finished. Several are yet untaken. Fire-proof, with vaults. English tile floors throughout. No offices in the city equal these in every first-class respect. Plans of the Tribune Building can be seen at the office of

W. C. DOW,

Room No. 1, Nevada Block.

FOR SALE.

GREAT BANKRUPT SALE

Of Stock of Paper, Blank Books, Stationery and Fancy Articles.

The undersigned assignee of Geo. R. Stearns, bankrupt, will receive proposals for the purchase of the stock and fixtures of said bankrupt, located at No. 156 Twenty-second-st., Chicago, until Tuesday, the 17th December, 1872. The stock is in good order and well selected, comprising Paper, Blank Books, School and Miscellaneous Books, Stationery, Pocketbooks, Writing Desks, Inks, Dominoes, Chess and Cribbage Boards, Gold Pens, Pencils, Pocket Knives, Croquet Sets, and many other articles for Holiday Presents, Envelopes, &c. Also the store fixtures, Counters, Shelving, Chandeliers, Glass Cases, Stove, Safe, &c.

A good opportunity is offered any one wishing to commence this kind of business.

Any one wishing to examine stock and inventory will call on the undersigned.

GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Assignee, Room 28, No. 159 LaSalle-st.

Dec. 12, 1872.

Malaga Grapes

Fine Raisins, Figs, Currants, canned goods, and fancy fruits generally, for the Holiday trade, by M. GRAFF & CO., 59 and 61 Market-st.

ICE TOOLS

FOR SALE BY

P. S. MESEROLE, 204 Lake-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RECOMMENDATION.

Having long been sufferers from RHEUMATISM, against which we had used every possible remedy, and consulted the most respected medical advisers without any effect, we were at last told that Mrs. A. BECKER, 229 Mohawk-st., would relieve us. We applied to her and were cured within ten days. We would, therefore, call the attention of all similarly afflicted to this fact.

JOSEPH GELCKHEIMER, 63 West Indiana-st.,
ANNA BENSON, 79 Fry-st.,
MARIA BENSON, 82 Fry-st.,
LAUST HANSON, 88 Fry-st.,
BERTHA BAYSON, 86 Fry-st.,
H. HANSEN, 79 Fry-st.,
CHR. BAYSON, 88 Fry-st.,
CHRISTOPH EABELE, 348 North Halsted-st.,
in the name of many others.

Holiday Goods

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,

118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

NEW BANK.

THE MONROE BANK of MILLER, WATSON & CO., 18 Monroe-st., is now ready for business. The attention of the public and their neighbors especially is invited. Responsibility large, with individual liability.

JOHN MILLER, President.
OTWAY WATSON, Cashier.

Microscopes & Magic Lanterns

At M. POLACHEK'S, Optician,

76 East Madison-st., next McVicker's Theatre.

New Juvenile Books

At RUSSELL'S, 148 State-st.

Holiday Evergreen Decorations!

Churches, halls, etc., decorated with wreaths, flowers, etc., can be accommodated reasonably. Superintendence. Applications requested.

KING & HAMES, 193 LaSalle-st.

Steam Warming.

Fitted for heating Stores, Factories, &c. Jobbing promptly attended to.

WATSON & MORRILL, 145 Michigan-st.